

BOROUGH



OF POOLE

THE HEALTH of POOLE

1968



James Hutton M.D., D.P.H.

THE HEALTH of POOLE

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1968

PREFACE

To the Worshipful Mayor, and Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough and County
of the Town of Poole.

I have the honour to submit for your
consideration my Annual Report on the work
of the Health Department in 1968.

JAMES HUTTON

Medical Officer of Health

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COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. D.I. MONTAGUE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J.N. SORTON

Aldermen:

Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.
R.C. HART
Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P. (ex officio)
T.W. SHERRIN, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors:

J.L. BROWN
Mrs. W. CHAFFEY
D.W. CHEWINS
R. HANN, J.P. (Mayor) (ex officio)
J.Q.E. MEARS (Sheriff)

S.G. PEARCE
J. PURDIE
Miss D.A. TROTT
J.A. WILKINS

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. S.D. AUBIN
Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Miss I.E. EVERED
Mrs. J.A. GREBBY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health)
Port Medical Officer)
Borough School Medical Officer)

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health)
Deputy Port Medical Officer)

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Administrative Assistant:

B.J. FENTIMAN (Resigned 31.8.68)

K.F. STOUT, D.M.A. (Appointed 1.11.68)

Borough Environmental Health

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, Cert. as Public
Health Inspector and Meat and
Food Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector:

ALAN KIRKMAN, Cert. as Public
Health Inspector, Meat and
Food Inspector and Smoke
Inspector

Senior Public Health
Inspector:

F.K.W. FRANCIS, Cert. as Public
Health Inspector, Meat and Food
Inspector and Smoke Inspector

Public Health Inspectors:

F. BURGIN, Cert. as Public Health
Inspector and Meat and Food
Inspector

K.C. CLARK, Cert. as Public Health
Inspector and Meat and Food
Inspector

Public Health Inspectors: (Continued)	S.T. DAVIES, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector
	R.M. IMPETT, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector
	L.G. RINGROW, Cert. as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector
	R.C. STENTIFORD, Cert. at Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector
	R.R. TUCKER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	Two posts
Senior Clerk:	A.R.C. PARSONS and three Clerks
Public Analyst:	H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C., Southampton
Veterinary Surgeon:	Lt. Col. J.S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

DELEGATED HEALTH, WELFARE AND
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers: (3 and 1 part time)	KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part time) (Resigned 30.9.68)
	ISOBEL R.S. PATTERSON, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.10.68)
	ROSA STRUNIN, M.D. (Berlin)
	H.C. WILLIAMSON, M.B., B. Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Dental Officers:	(4) F.E.R. WILLIAMS, L.D.S. (Senior) A.C.S. BARNARD, L.D.S., R.C.S A.G. GAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng) C. GREEN, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Anaesthetist:	R.W. ADAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part time)
Dental Surgery Assistants:	(4)
Borough Nursing Officer:	Miss M. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.
Deputy Borough Nursing Officer:	Miss D.B. WAGLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Liaison Health Visitors: (2)

(Old People and Handicapped)

Miss D.J. BLACKMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. L. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

(Tuberculosis)

Miss L.G. BRIDGWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors: (15)*

(General Purposes
also School Nurses)

Miss B.O. BINNINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1.9.68)

Mrs. J.O. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss S.A. CHAMPION, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1.6.68)

Mrs. D.A. CLAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Miss H. GREAVES, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M.E. GUPPY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert. (Resigned 7.4.68).

Miss D.R. HEELIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1.10.68)

Miss M.E. HEMMINGS, S.R.N., C.M.B.,
Pt. I, H.V. Cert.

Miss V. KUSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss J.E. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss A. MORTON, S.R.N., C.M.B. Pt.I,
H.V. Cert.

Mrs. V. NARBETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss B.M. PETLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
R.F.N., H.V. Cert.

Miss I. PITTOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss B.D. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

* Mrs. Schofield transferred to Old
People and Handicapped Liaison

Domiciliary Midwives: (11)

Mrs. A.J. CLEARY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A.D.E.M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J.E. HOLLOMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M.L. HUNT, N.N.E.B., R.S.C.N.,
S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss C.V. IMBER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss V.A. LISK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. TERRY, S.C.M.

Miss E.F. TUGWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. WELSBY, S.C.M.

(Resigned 31.3.68)

Miss V.E. WHITE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses:

(18 and 2 Part-time)

(Male)

J.W. BENTLEY, S.R.N., Q.N.

L. DAVIES, S.R.N., R.M.N., Q.N.

District Nurses: (Continued)

(Female)

Miss J.M. AXE, S.R.N.
(Resigned 21.1.68)
Mrs. P.A. BANKS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Appointed 22.4.68)
Mrs. A.B. BURDETT, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
Mrs. J. BUTLER, S.R.N.
Mrs. S.M. CAMPBELL, S.R.N.
(Appointed 1.7.68)
Miss D.E. CHAPMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Appointed 1.8.68)
Mrs. B. CLARKSON, S.R.N.
Mrs. E.A. CONNOR, R.M.N., S.R.N.
(Appointed 16.4.68)
Miss B. DONNELLY, S.R.N.
(Resigned 30.6.68)
Mrs. D. FORD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Appointed 1.7.68)
Miss P.A.C. HARDY, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
Mrs. R.J. HATTON, S.R.N. (Part-time)
Mrs. D.M. LITTLE, S.R.N.
Mrs. M.I. MacINNES, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss P.E. PERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.N.
Mrs. M.I. PULSFORD, S.R.N.
(Part-time)
Mrs. S. REDDING, S.R.N.
Mrs. J.M. SANSOM, S.R.N., R.M.N.
(Resigned 31.5.68)
Mrs. N. SANDERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Resigned 7.2.68)
Mrs. A.N. SMEATON, S.R.N.
Miss P.A. SMEE, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss M.E. THOMAS, S.R.N., Q.N.
(Retired 14.1.68)
Mrs. M.M.D. THOMSON, R.G.N.,
C.M.B. Pt. I. (Appointed 1.6.68)
Mrs. C. WRIGHT, S.R.N., Q.N.
(Resigned 14.6.68)

Nursing Assistants:

(Whole time equivalent 6)

Miss M.E. HAMILTON, S.R.N.
(Resigned 6.3.68)
Miss E.M. KERSHAW, S.E.N.
(Appointed 1.1.68)
Mrs. P.H. ROPER, S.R.N.
Miss M.D. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Part-time)
Mrs. T.G. TOLLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.N. (Part-time)

Day Nursery - Matron:

- Deputy:

Mrs. M.W. BACON, S.R.N.
Mrs. J.M. BEAUMONT, C.N.N.

and three Nursery Assistants.

Clinic Assistants:

(5)

Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. J. JACKSON, R.G.N.
(Resigned 31.10.68)
Mrs. M.P. GOODLAND, (Appointed 1.11.68)

Assistant:

Mrs. M.P. GOODLAND
Mrs. N. WOLLEN (Appointed 1.11.68)

Mental Welfare Officers:

K.W. BAMFORD (Senior)
Mrs. J.L. DAVEY
B.J. FENTIMAN (Part-time)
(Resigned 31.8.68)
N.T. STEDMAN
J.H. WICKENS (Part-time)

Training Centre

Adult: Manager
Senior Supervisor

R.J. ERBETTA
Mrs. J.D. SYKES
Five Supervisors

Junior: Head Teacher

Mrs. D.F. HOLLEYHEAD
Five Teachers, one Trainee Teacher,
three Attendants and one
Physiotherapist(Part-time).

Home Teachers (Blind): (3)

E.S. GRINT
Miss P.E.A. GILES (Appointed 1.8.68)
Miss S.J.R. LOWE (Appointed 1.9.68)
Miss G.M. OWEN (Retired 31.3.68)
Miss M. STEWART (Retired 31.5.68)

Administrative Assistants:

Mrs. B. ECTOR
C.A. FOX
D. RATCLIFFE
J. WAY
J.H. WICKENS
and thirteen Clerks.

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Oral Hygienist:

Vacant

Speech Therapist:

Miss H.V.A. BARRETT, L.C.S.T.

Psychiatric Social Worker:

Miss A.D. FILLITER

Physiotherapist:

Miss D. BUTLER, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)

Audiometrician:

Mrs. K. REAL

CONSULTANT SERVICES

These services are provided by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board
in the local hospitals or in clinics.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICERS SECONDED TO POOLE (Part-time)

Senior Officer for
Mental Health:

H. PALING

Chief Welfare Officer
for the Blind:

R.L. SWAFFIELD

Home Teacher
(Mental Health):

Mrs. H.R.M. EDDEN

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES
AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

	(Medical beds)	80
	(Surgical beds)	66
Poole General Hospital,	(Obstetric beds)	51
Longfleet Road, Poole	(Gynaecological beds ..)	28
	(Orthopaedic beds ...)	36
	(Private Ward beds ...)	8
	(Staff Sick Bay beds ..)	4
Alderney Infectious Diseases	(Amenity Ward Beds ...)	4
Hospital, Ringwood Road,	(Infectious Diseases beds)	25
Parkstone	(Unclassified)	28
	(Special Care Baby Unit)	16
	(Dermatological)	8
	(Dental)	4
	(Neurology)	4
	(Children)	15
	(Chest)	5
	(Radiotherapy)	10
St. Ann's Hospital		
Haven Road, Canford Cliffs	Psychiatric beds ...	75
		<u>467</u>

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1968

Permanent Clinics:

Branksome Clinic	Layton Road, Parkstone, (Telephone Parkstone 714)
Hamworthy	Lanark Close, Hamworthy, (Telephone Poole 3881)
Hillbourne Clinic	Kitchener Crescent, Waterloo, (Telephone Broadstone 3516)
Old Town	67 Market Street, Poole. (Telephone Poole 5458)
Oakdale	337 Wimborne Road, Oakdale, (Telephone Poole 2211)
Poole Central Clinic	Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole (Telephone Poole 5151)
Day Nursery	Ashley Road, Parkstone. (Telephone Parkstone 1295)
Adult Training Centre	Plantation Road, Poole. (Telephone Broadstone 3083)
Junior Training Centre	Plantation Road, Poole. (Telephone Broadstone 3239)

Premises Hired for Sessional Use:

Broadstone	War Memorial Hall, Broadstone
Newtown	Methodist Church Hall, Ringwood Road
Rossmore	Baptist Church Hall, Herbert Avenue
Wallisdown	St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road

- (a) Dental Clinics: By appointment
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Branksome | Daily |
| Hamworthy | Monday, Tuesday and Friday |
| Hillbourne | Monday, Wednesday and Thursdays |
| Poole Central Clinic | Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday |

- (b) Relaxation and Mother-craft Classes:

Oakdale	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Branksome	Mondays, 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Mondays, 2.00 p.m.

- (c) Cytology Clinic: By appointment
- | | |
|------------|--|
| Branksome | Wednesdays, 9.00 a.m. 1st Wednesday 2.00p.m. |
| Central | Fridays, 9.00 a.m. |
| Hillbourne | 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 9.00 a.m. |

- (d) Contraception Clinic: By appointment
- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| Branksome | Wednesdays, 9.00 a.m. |
| Hamworthy | Mondays, 9.00 am. |
| | 2nd, 3rd, 4th Mondays, 2.00 p.m. |
| Hillbourne | 2nd and 4th Tuesday 9.00 a.m. |

- (e) Infant Welfare Centres:

Branksome	Tuesday and Friday 2.00 p.m.
Broadstone	Thursdays 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	Wednesdays 2.00 p.m.
Herbert Avenue	Thursdays 10.00 a.m.
Hillbourne	Tuesdays 2.00 p.m.
Newtown	Thursdays 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	Fridays and 1st and 3rd Mondays 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	Wednesdays 10.00 a.m.
Wallisdown	Tuesdays 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Wednesdays 2.00 p.m. and Thursdays 10.00 a.m.

- (f) Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination, Smallpox Vaccination, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Inoculations:

Branksome	1st Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.
Broadstone	3rd Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	1st Tuesday 9.30 a.m.
Herbert Avenue	1st Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Hillbourne	2nd Tuesday 2.00 p.m.
Newtown	4th Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	4th Friday 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	2nd Wednesday 10.00 a.m.
Wallisdown	2nd Tuesday 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	3rd Wednesday 2.00 p.m.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| (g) | Child Guidance Clinic: | By appointment |
| | Poole Central Clinic | Tuesday and Friday 9.30 a.m.
Alternate Fridays 2.00 p.m.
Alternate Thursday 9.30 a.m.
and 2.00 p.m. |
| (h) | Audiology Clinic: | By appointment |
| | Poole Central Clinic | |
| (i) | Speech Therapy Clinic | By appointment |
| | Poole Central Clinic | Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
9.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Tuesdays
9.30 a.m. |
| | Branksome
Hamworthy | Thursdays 9.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.
Tuesdays 2.00 p.m. |
| (j) | Physiotherapy (Asthma) Clinic: | By appointment |
| | Poole Central Clinic | Wednesdays |
| (k) | Enuresis Clinic: | By appointment |
| | Oakdale Clinic | Mondays |
| (l) | Chiropody Clinic (for the Elderly) - in conjunction with the
British Red Cross Society | By appointment |
| | Branksome | Thursday and Friday |
| | Hamworthy | Friday |
| | Oakdale Clinic | Tuesday |
| | Poole Central Clinic | Monday, Wednesday |

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is located in the ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Dorchester 1760 (Emergency) - Poole 3274 (Enquiries)), where a day and night service is maintained.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Pathological:

Sited at Poole General Hospital under the direction of Dr. J.S. Howell.

Public Health:

The Public Health Laboratory, Gloucester Road, Boscombe, under the direction of Dr. G.J.G. King. (From May 1969, at Poole General Hospital).

The County Laboratory, Glyde Path Road, Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. G.H. Tee, Consultant Pathologist.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

The closest working arrangements exist with the Hospital Service at many levels.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the District Hospital Sub-Committee and of the Nurses' Education Committee.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health lectures in the Nurses' Training School.

Health Visitors and Welfare Officers perform active liaison work with the Hospital in relation to Paediatrics, Diabetes, Geriatrics, Mental Health and the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

LOCAL

INFORMATION

General Statistics

Description of the Borough

Meteorology

Causes of Death

Statistics relating to Births and Deaths

Comments on Statistics

LOCAL INFORMATION

Area of Borough: 15,760 acres, not including 2,725 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.

Population:

As estimated by Registrar General at
30th June, 1968 99,350

Census, 1961: Registrar General's Report 92,111

Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book)
as at December, 1968 34,254

Rateable value at 1st April, 1969 5,766,124

Sum represented by a Penny Rate 24,100

Between the romantic New Forest and the famous Hardy Country lies the County of the Town of Poole, set like a jewel on its magnificent harbour which has earned for itself the title of the "Lakeland of Dorset". Encircled by colourful heaths and pinewoods and with that glorious stretch of golden sands along the centre of Poole Bay.

Few coastal towns can claim to possess so much unspoiled natural scenery within their boundaries. Sheltered on the North and East by its wooded hills and bounded by the course of the river Stour, the modern borough is the largest town in Dorset and one of the largest in the South West of England.

In addition to being a resort and a most attractive residential district there are within its boundaries a considerable number of light engineering works and other modern factories which are occupied in the production of motor trucks, tippers and cranes, art metal work, agricultural implements, brooms and brushes, garden ornaments, chemicals, cosmetics, compressors and pumps, aircraft tooling, foundry products, industrial models, coachwork, caravans, electrical fittings and components, electric organs, scaffolding, pre-cast concrete products, joinery, school, bank and church fittings, thermal insulation, convector heaters, hurricane lanterns and research and development on automation projects.

Various food and confectionery manufacturers have established their model factories in the Borough where highest quality products are processed and packed under ideal conditions.

There has been a pottery on the East Quay at Poole for nearly a hundred years. The modern works and greatly extended showrooms of Poole Pottery Limited are well known for they have been producing the famous "Poole Pottery" since 1921.

Poole is noted as a centre for ship building and marine engineering. Local timber yards, which process and market a wide range of homegrown and foreign timbers, also specialise in boat-building timbers.

METEOROLOGY

Sunshine

The year had less sunshine with 1,511.7 hours of sun measured which was 273.7 hours less than last year and 208.3 hours below the annual average figures for 1931 - 1960. The sunniest month was July with 219.1 hours, a daily average of 7.68 hours. This was also the sunniest month of the previous year when 257.8 hours of bright sunshine were measured.

The average daily sunshine for the year was 4.1 hours, and the sunniest day was the 31st May with 14.5 hour of sunshine.

Rainfall

Total rainfall for the year was 31.37 inches. This is 2.18 inches less than in 1967, 5.89 inches less than 1966, and 0.97 inches less than in 1965.

The number of wet days was 152 (0.01 inches and above) which is three fewer than during 1967.

The wettest month was September with a fall of 5.14 inches on 17 wet days. March was the driest month with only 1.03 inches of rain. Thunder was observed on eight days during the year.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.5 Fahrenheit. The average Maximum temperature was 56.7°F(13.7°C), which compares with 57.4°F(14.1°C) in 1967 and 57.6°F(14.2°C) in 1966.

The average minimum temperature for the year was 44.3°F(6.8°C), which is 0.2°F(0.1°C) higher than that for last year and 1966.

July was the warmest month with an average maximum of 68.4°F(20.2°C). February was the coldest month with an average minimum of 31.4°F(-0.3°C), which makes it the coldest month since December 1963.

The highest temperature recorded was 85°F(29°C) on July 1st which is the highest maximum since July 1959.

The lowest minimum temperature was 22°F(-6°C) on 4th February and on 15th December which is the same as during 1967 when this reading occurred on 4th January.

The lowest gross minimum of 15°F(-9°C) was recorded on 15th December. This is 3°F below the lowest gross minimum for 1967.

Air frosts were recorded on 40 days which is 6 less than in 1967, and the number of ground frosts, 79, is exactly the same as last year.

Visibility

Fog was reported at 0900 hours on seven occasions when visibility was less than 1100 yards.

<u>Wind Direction:</u>	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
	16	41	46	19	14	8	11	9	24	18	49	26	16	9	15	14

Days: There were 31 calm days.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1968

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

Causes of Death	M	F	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	5	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	14	4	18
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	44	4	48
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	32	33
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	15	15
Leukaemia	5	7	12
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc. ...	72	71	143
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	2	-	2
Diabetes Mellitus	5	6	11
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	3	3
Anaemias	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	-	1	1
Mental Disorders	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	4	2	6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	7	5	12
Hypertensive Disease	9	19	28
Ischaemic Heart Disease	169	128	297
Other forms of Heart Disease	34	57	91
Cerebrovascular Disease	58	110	168
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	28	40	68
Influenza	8	15	23
Pneumonia	43	46	89
Bronchitis and Emphysema	48	9	57
Asthma	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	7
Peptic Ulcer	9	4	13
Appendicitis	2	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	-	3	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	7	7	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	8	-	8
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	4	6	10
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	4	4
Congenital Anomalies	4	6	10
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	3	6
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	4	5
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	6	16
All other Accidents	13	17	30
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	9	5	14
All other External Causes	-	1	1
TOTAL	643	655	1288

VITAL STATISTICS 1968

Corrected May 1969

England
and Wales

Poole

LIVE BIRTHS

	Number:	Male	Legitimate	719, illegitimate	74)	
		Female	"	688, "	78) ...	1,559
16.9	Crude Rate (per 1000 population) (C.F. 1.12)					15.7
				(adjusted 17.6)		
	Ration of Local adjusted birth rate to national rate			...		1.04
	ILLEGITIMATE live births per cent of total live births			....		9.7

STILLBIRTHS

	Number:	Male	Legitimate	13, illegitimate	1)	
		Female	"	10, "	1)	25
14.3	Rate (per 1000 live and still births)					15.8
	TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS					1,584

INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)

Number:	Male	Legitimate	9, illegitimate	1)	
	Female	"	12, "	2) ...	24

Infant Mortality Rates

18.0	Total infant deaths per 1000 live births					15.4
	Legit. "	"	"	"	Legit. live births	14.9
	Illegit. "	"	"	"	Illegit. live births	19.7

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

12.3	Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births					12.2
------	---	--	--	--	--	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

10.5	Deaths in 1st week per 1000 live births					10.3
------	---	--	--	--	--	------

Peri-natal Mortality Rate

25.0	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1000 total					
				births		25.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

	Number of deaths					0
0.24	Rate per 1000 total births (live and still)					0

DEATHS

	Male 634	1,289
	Female 655	
11.9	Crude Rate per 1000 population (C.F. 0.82) (adjusted 10.7)	13.0
	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	0.90

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES

CANCER:

	Number: Male 138)	271
	Female 133)	
2.320	Rate per 1000 population	2.728

TUBERCULOSIS

	Number: Male Respiratory 2, other 0)	3
	Female " 1, " 0)	
	Rates per 1000 population:	
0.030	Respiratory	0.030
0.013	Other	0.0

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTH RATE

6.5 (1967)	(per cent of live births)	5.1
---------------	---------------------------------	-----

DELIVERIES DOMICILIARY 16.5%
INSTITUTIONAL 83.5%

Ratio 1 Domiciliary to 5.1 Institutional

NATURAL INCREASE Births minus deaths per 1000 population ..	2.7
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STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS - 1958 to 1968

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Estimated Total population - mid-year, in 1000's	88.39	89.40	90.16	90.69	92.92	93.75	94.77	95.58	96.39	97.52	99.35
Birth Rate - Live births per 1,000 population	14.3 16.4	13.4 16.5	15.1 17.1	15.1 17.4	15.7 18.0	16.4 18.2	15.9 18.4	16.0 18.1	16.6 17.7	14.9 17.2	15.7 16.9
Premature Birth Rate - percentage of live births	6.3 6.8	6.3 6.7	6.1 6.7	5.1 6.7	5.6 7.6	5.5 7.7	4.8 6.4	5.2 6.4	5.1 6.5	5.3 6.5	5.1 -
Still Birth Rate - per 1,000 total (live and Still) births	19.4 21.6	24.4 21.0	17.4 19.8	18.7 19.1	22.1 18.1	14.7 17.2	17.6 16.3	14.8 15.8	14.8 15.4	21.5 14.8	15.8 14.3
Death Rate	12.0 11.7	13.0 11.6	12.8 11.5	12.8 11.9	13.4 11.9	14.7 12.2	12.5 11.3	12.1 11.5	12.9 11.7	12.4 11.2	13.0 11.9
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)	2.2 4.7	0.5 4.9	2.2 4.9	2.3 5.5	2.3 6.1	1.7 6.0	3.3 7.2	3.9 6.6	3.7 5.9	2.6 6.0	2.7 -
Infant Mortality - Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	22.2 22.6	16.6 22.2	18.4 21.9	19.8 21.4	20.6 21.4	18.2 20.9	14.0 20.0	16.9 19.0	13.9 19.0	19.2 18.3	15.4 18.0
Neo-Natal Mortality - Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	17.4 16.2	13.3 15.8	14.0 15.6	11.7 15.5	15.8 15.1	10.4 14.2	8.6 13.8	12.4 13.0	8.7 12.9	13.7 12.5	12.2 12.3
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	15.5 13.5	9.7 13.5	10.9 13.1	11.7 13.0	13.0 12.9	7.8 12.3	7.3 12.1	11.1 11.3	7.5 11.1	11.7 10.8	10.3 10.5
Deaths from puerperal Causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0 0.43	0.81 0.38	0 0.39	0 0.33	1.341 0.35	0 0.28	0 0.25	0 0.25	0 0.26	0 0.20	0 0.24
Peri-natal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	34.9 35.0	34.1 34.1	28.8 32.8	30.2 32.0	34.9 30.8	22.4 29.3	24.8 28.2	25.7 26.9	22.1 26.3	32.9 25.4	25.9 25.0

STATISTICS - POOLE - 1901 to 1968

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate*	Death Rate+	Marriage Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate
1901	19461	93	27.4	13.9	-	-	-
1911	ø+ 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	-	-
1921	++ 43649	73.6	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1931	++ 57211	43.2	15.9	12.5	16.5	1.81	0.85
1941	L 69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1951	++ 82958	31.6	14.8	13.5	16.8	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.4	13.9	12.5	15.0	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.8	13.5	12.7	15.4	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.6	13.6	12.2	16.2	2.27	0.22
1955	85540	25.6	13.3	12.9	15.7	2.314	0.116
1956	86010	30.8	13.6	12.4	17.4	2.382	0.093
1957	87440	19.4	13.0	12.5	17.4	2.196	0.080
1958	88390	22.2	14.3	12.0	17.0	2.160	0.090
1959	89400	16.6	13.4	13.0	16.9	2.360	0.067
1960	90160	18.4	15.1	12.8	16.6	2.428	0.044
1961	++ 92111	19.8	15.7	12.8	17.7	2.437	0.055
1962	92920	20.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	2.389	0.075
1963	93750	18.2	16.4	14.7	-	3.019	0.043
1964	94770	14.0	15.9	12.5	-	2.585	0.042
1965	95580	16.9	16.0	12.1	-	2.438	0.052
1966	96390	13.9	16.6	12.9	17.5	2.604	0.031
1967	97520	19.2	14.9	12.4	16.9	2.553	0.01
1968	99350	15.4	15.7	13.0	18.2	2.708	0.03

* per 1,000 related live births (1931 - 56)

+ Per 1,000 of population

++ Census

ø 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District

L 1933 Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna Parish

COMMENTS ON STATISTICS

The population continued to increase in number by influx from other areas and by the excess of births over deaths. Live births which suffered a sudden decline in 1967 have stabilised once more, the tendency over the past few years indicating that the steady rise of former years has now evened out.

Deaths in the various groups of infants are low once more comparing favourably with national rates, the adverse trend of 1967 having been checked.

Of the deaths in the general population, 22.8% occurred in persons under 65 years the main causes being Cancer 34% and Heart Disease 17%. The Cancers affected the Lung (18%), Breast (15%), Stomach (9%), Uterus (7%), Blood (7%) and unspecified (44%).

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

This section of the Report is prepared in accordance
with Ministry of Health Circular 1/69 and presented in two parts:

PART I Reports

PART II Appendices giving tabular statements
and particulars specifically required

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

PART I

REPORTS

1. WATER SUPPLY

The Borough is supplied with water from four sources, viz.

(a) The Poole and East Dorset Water Board which obtains its supplies from deep wells in the chalk;

(b) The Bournemouth and District Water Company whose water is obtained from a deep well and the River Avon;

(c) The Canford School supply from an artesian well augmented when necessary from a piped supply from the Bournemouth and District Water Company;

(d) Other private supplies from wells or springs in the remote rural parts of the Borough.

All of the piped supplies are properly treated, checked daily and are satisfactory in quality and quantity.

It was not necessary to take any action during the year in respect of any contamination of these supplies.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is by a "separate system", i.e. separate networks of sewers for sewage and storm water respectively - they are generally considered satisfactory.

Poole Purification Works has now two parts, each capable of dealing with 50,000 population, however, the second part has not yet been commissioned, due to certain machines not passing acceptance tests owing to vibration problems. The manufacturers have brought in consultants from Southampton University to advise on the matter and it is hoped that the second part of the works will be commissioned early in 1969.

Works continued on the construction of the new pumping station at the junction of Wilderton Road and Leicester Road, which will deal with parts of Branksome Park, Lower Parkstone, Alderney and Wallisdown. The remaining work of installation of pumping and electrical machinery will take place early in 1969 for commissioning in March.

A tender was accepted for the construction of the Sterte Rising Main which will divert the Sterte drainage area from Poole Bay to the Purification Works. It is expected that the work will be completed in early 1969.

Following the formal application to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1967 for the Bearwood Sewerage Scheme, a local investigation was held in May 1968 by an Inspector at which the Council put their case for the urgency of an early approval of the scheme. The Ministry has not yet given approval although acknowledging that "there may be to a significant degree a need to improve conditions for existing properties from a public health point of view". The Ministry has asked the Council to consider suspending the application pending a survey of the priorities of areas ripe for further development, including Bearwood, within the Borough. The Council is carrying out such a survey and will be replying to the Ministry early in 1969.

Ministry approval was received in December to obtain tenders for the construction of a relief foul sewer in Springdale Avenue, Broadstone, and it is expected that the work will be completed by Spring 1969.

Cesspools and Pail Closets

There are 385 premises with cesspools in the Borough of which some 160 are in the Bearwood Sewerage Scheme area and there are also 36 pail closets. The majority of the remaining 225 cesspools and pail closets lie in the undeveloped areas of the Borough and it is unlikely that the majority of these will be sewered. No premises were sewered during 1968 but it is expected that a small group in Mannings Heath Road will be sewered shortly as a result of development and private street works schemes in the area.

3. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is processed by pulverisation or incineration. The main method for dealing with domestic and trade refuse is by a pulverisation plant with rotating drums. The plant reduces the material to small particles, speeds the biological processes and renders the material less bulky which reduces transport costs and provides better compaction. The pulverised material is used for land reclamation and is deposited in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health with regard to tipping of refuse. In the initial stages, which coincided with very warm weather, there was some difficulty in maintaining a nuisance-free tip. This was overcome and the present tipping at Whitecliff is a model for future tipping.

In this land reclamation from the harbour, a bund is thrown out and arms built back to the land forming small lagoons. These lagoons are piped to the harbour so that the water is constantly being changed to prevent any chance of septicity. In the infilling, a layer of insert material is first laid to a height of 1'0" above water level. On this is placed the "rejects" which consist of plastic materials, odd rags and tins. The pulverised refuse is layered on the rejects and the whole is immediately covered with 1'0" of soil. The incinerator is used for the destruction of animal carcasses, condemned foods and infested or infected material.

The Council also provides at the Waterloo Depot, a large container which is available for the reception of any unwanted articles which cannot be received under the collection scheme. Persons can bring their material to this point and it is removed weekly by the contractors for tipping in a suitable tip outside the Borough. This service will go a long way to reduce the offensive accumulation which litter the countryside.

House refuse collection and disposal

Net cost for the year - £162,756
Net cost per ton of refuse collected - £5. 0s. 4d.
Net cost per 1,000 of population - £1,660. 14s. 0d.
Net cost per 1,000 bins emptied (13,000 bins) - £3,785
Cwts. of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day - 17.89
Total tonnage of refuse collected - 32,442

Street Cleansing and Gully Cleansing

Mileage of roads cleansed - 202
Net cost per mile - £190. 19s. 0d.
Net cost per 1,000 of population (street cleansing) - £388. 4s. 0d.
Net cost per 1,000 population (gully cleansing) - £36. 3s. 3d.
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed - £304. 8s. 3d.
Total number of gully cleansings - 11,803
Cost of street cleansing - £38,572
Cost of gully emptying - £3,593

4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(Appendix "B" shows a summary of the Inspectors' work and visits).

a. Complaints

994 complaints were received during the year - excluding complaints about food or pests. It is the aim of the department to investigate all complaints within 24 hours while the urgent complaints are dealt with immediately. As previously reported, the pattern of complaints has slowly changed, the emphasis being on anti-social matters rather than those of public health.

The main sources of complaint have probably been with regard to noise and offensive smells. At the end of the year no cases of noise nuisance remained "on the books". Attention was also drawn to cases where the noise was not a nuisance but could provide unpleasant working conditions and advice was given.

The complaints with regard to offensive smells covered the whole of the summer months and arose from the tipping of pulverised refuse at Fleetbridge and from the tipping of material in a disused claypit at Hamworthy. In the former case, the Council was dealing with a new product and the first few months necessitated experiments in the methods of disposal. It is pleasing to report that as a result of the experience gained, the tipping is now carried on without any nuisance.

The other complaint was due to the septic condition of the water in the disused claypit. This was a most difficult matter to deal with. Advice was obtained from authoritative sources and this together with our own professional advice was given to the operator. The water is now being treated with chemicals to reduce the odour and the infilling with inert material has been speeded up. It is hoped the pit will be completely filled to above water level by June 1969.

b. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The department is entrusted with the duty of ensuring that the provisions of this Act are complied with in all premises in the Borough with the exception of premises used by the Crown, Council and County Councils etc. and Mines and Factories. The fire precautions are administered by the Fire Brigade.

There are at the end of 1968 1181 premises registered for this purpose and the Act covers cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, safety of premises, machinery and lifts, training of staffs and first aid.

Many of these matters are in the normal sphere of work of the department, but those with regard to dangerous machinery, lifts and hoists break new ground. It is the policy to send inspectors on courses in these subjects to equip them properly for this work and it is essential that all inspectors should be trained as early as possible.

During the course of the year only minor infringements have been found. 4,155 inspections were made to 1,174 premises.

APPENDIX "C" 1 Premises, Inspections etc.

APPENDIX "C" 2 Contraventions and work executed

APPENDIX "C" 3 Exemptions granted

APPENDIX "C" 4 Accidents.

c. CARAVANS, CAMP SITES AND GYPSIES

There are no residential camp sites in the Borough and there are only two holiday caravan camps. The one at Rockley Point accommodates 1,125 caravans and the camp has all facilities which can be required for a camping holiday. The camp is set in delightful surroundings with breath-taking views over the harbour and Purbeck hills.

The other camp is in the sylvan surroundings of Merley. This camp has all necessary facilities and will accommodate 110 caravans. A new scheme has just been initiated to provide drainage to each caravan standing which will be a great attraction for caravanners, especially those with children.

There is no doubt, the trend of this type of camp is toward caravan standings with drainage for the reception of waste water and w.c.'s and with main water and electric point or to the replacement of standings by brick-built chalets with all modern amenities separate for each family. From a purely public health angle this latter arrangement is preferable as the sanitary accommodation is restricted to the occupants of the chalet and the fire risk is reduced considerably.

The two camps at present in use are well run and no serious complaints have been confirmed.

Strict control is kept over individual caravans. These are only permitted when used in conjunction with houses or on sites of engineering work. All such caravans need prior approval under the Town Planning Act.

The gypsy position is, in practice, very little changed from the last report. A fresh census will be taken in the Spring of 1969 but it is anticipated that the numbers of families will have increased.

The Council had previously approved the provision of a camp for 21 gypsy families at the end of Mannings Heath Road. This camp would provide proper standings with main water and drainage and each standing would have had a proper storage building and w.c. Central baths and laundry facilities would be provided and a play area for the children.

The Caravan Act, was enacted in the meantime and this placed the responsibility for the provision of gypsy camps on the County Council. As a result of this, the local authority has not proceeded with either of these schemes but is waiting for the County Council to act. Unfortunately, that portion of the Act which makes it the duty of the County Council is not yet in force. Whoever carries out the work, it is essential that something is done soon as the problem is increasing.

d. Clean Air

The town has little to complain of with regard to smoke, dust, grit and smuts from chimneys. The industrial premises are well maintained and provide little cause for official action.

A large part of the smoke in the atmosphere comes from the open domestic fires burning bituminous coals, but it is felt that the fast-changing pattern of house heating in the area to other fuels will reduce this considerably.

One problem not yet overcome is the pollution of the air by sulphur dioxide from the chimneys serving the apparatus burning bituminous coals. "hard coals" and oil. The only practical way of ensuring this pollutant is rendered harmless is to ensure that it is dispersed into a sufficiently large quantity of air and this can only be done by discharging it at a suitable height. All plans of industrial premises with furnaces exceeding an output of 55,000 B.Th.U's per hour must show the proposed height of the chimney and this height must be checked by the department and if necessary the height must be raised. There is naturally great difficulty in keeping a balance between the requirements under the Clean Air Act and the visual amenities which the planners wish to preserve.

The new Clean Air Act has now extended the provision of the old act to cover dwellings and offices which were exempt, but at the same time has raised the old minimum from 55,000 B.Th.U's to 2½ million B.Th.U's. It is felt this is a retrograde step as there could be a large build-up of SO₂ without any legal control over it.

The Council maintains three instruments which continuously monitor the air both for smoke and for sulphur dioxide and the results are shown in Appendices D1 and D2.

Appendix D3 shows the trends in pollution since 1964. Weather conditions have a great influence but smoke shows a steady decline whereas no similar trend can yet be observed with sulphur dioxide.

The Clean Air Acts have proved of great value to the community but it should be emphasised that it does not prohibit the emission of smoke, it only prohibits the emission of certain types of smoke for periods exceeding those laid down. Smoke below the Ringleman Index 2 cannot be dealt with under the Act and steps can only be taken under the public health Act when it becomes a Statutory nuisance.

The Department works very closely with H.M. Alkali Inspector and the Ministry of Technology.

There are no smoke control areas in the Borough.

APPENDIX 'D' 1	Measurement of atmospheric pollution - SMOKE
APPENDIX 'D' 2	Measurement of atmospheric pollution - SULPHUR

e. Swimming Baths

There are two open-air swimming baths available to the public during the Summer and a small covered heated bath for use throughout the year. Each of these is equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plant.

There are also 10 private swimming baths in schools and in institutions. With the exception of one all have continuous filtration and chlorination.

Checks are made at regular intervals on the residual chlorine and for bacteriological examination.

The Council has no by-laws with regard to swimming baths.

APPENDIX 'E' Sampling of swimming bath water.

f. Disinfestation

The department staff is qualified to carry out disinfestation and is prepared to disinfest furniture of prospective Council house tenants and there are occasions when this is necessary. It is pleasing to report that the infestation by bugs is declining. During the year two premises were dealt with for this purpose.

g. Common Lodging Houses

There is only one common lodging house in the Borough and this really caters for weekly lodgers. It is well run and has accommodation for 27 males.

h. Mosquito and Other Pests

There seems to have been a decrease in the annoyance from mosquitoes during the last few years. This is no doubt due to the drainage and reclamation of low-lying areas and the infilling of ponds. It should be remembered, however, that a severe nuisance can arise from small quantities of stagnant water in tins, birdbaths etc. Householders should ensure that the accumulation of stagnant water in gardens is prevented. Advice with regard to the control of mosquitoes can be obtained from the Health Department free of charge.

The feral pigeon still remains a nuisance and is very difficult to deal with. The department is experimenting with suitable traps and any pigeons caught are handed to the R.S.P.C.A. for humane destruction. Unfortunately, some sections of the public do not realise the problems caused by this pest and sabotage the efforts of the department. The feral pigeon should be thought of in the same

way as rats - just as a pest. Any "ringed" pigeons are handed over to the National Pigeon Association.

The department has many calls with regard to wasps nests and manages to deal with most of them, for which a fixed charge of 7s. 6d. is made. It should be emphasised that one nest destroyed early in the Summer is better than destroying six in the Autumn so that early attention is essential.

The complaints with regard to cockroaches are still received but their number is declining. This is probably due to the better condition of premises, a higher standard of hygiene and better methods of dealing with the pest.

j. Rodent Control

The Council provides a free service for the destruction of rats and mice at all premises and all requests are dealt with within 24 hours. In addition regular testing and baiting is carried out at special areas such as rubbish tips, chines and beaches which may be particularly liable to infestation. The sewers of the town are regularly test-baited and are singularly free from infestation. A very strict watch must be kept on the sewers as the modern tendency to omit the interceptors from house drains means that should rats gain access to the sewers they can extend for great distances.

The system of using baits in sealed polythene bags has been continued throughout the year and has proved a great success. Each bag has a 3oz. bait inside and this is heat-sealed in the lower portion while, in the upper portion a notice is heat-sealed. This gives a warning of the poison, the amount used and the antidote should the bait be ingested by a child. The baits have been found to be most attractive to rats and they frequently drag the whole bag of poison into the nest, in addition the poison bait is not adversely affected by rain and unused baits can be picked up for re-use. The baits are prepacked in the stores and save time when dealing with infestations.

APPENDIX "F" Details of action taken.

k. Keeping of Animals

(i) Foot and Mouth Disease The disastrous outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease continued into the first part of the year and the department was alerted in case of local outbreaks. Fortunately, these did not occur and the disease has been brought under control.

The inspectors are designated as Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts and are thus liable to be called out at any time of the day or night.

(ii) Animal Boarding Establishments There are two premises registered under this Act. They are inspected from time to time without previous notice by the Borough Veterinary Officer and the public health inspectors. Both premises were found to be satisfactory.

(iii) Riding Establishments Two premises are registered under the Act and are visited both by the Borough Veterinary Officer and the Public Health Inspector without prior notice. The premises have been found to be satisfactory.

(iv) Pet Animals There are 9 premises registered under the Act and these are visited from time to time by the Borough Veterinary Officer and the Public Health Inspector without warning. The premises and animals have been found to have been well kept. Special attention is paid to those premises which sell raw meat for pets, to ensure the material is dealt with in a safe manner.

(v) General The inspectors keep a close watch on piggeries, stables and poultry premises. A special watch is kept to see that the provisions of the Swill Boiling Regulations are complied with. During the year 468 visits were made with regard to the keeping of animals.

1. Merchandise Marks Act

There has been little cause for action under this Act during the year. The number of visits amounted to 520 but the duties were incorporated with those of the Trade Descriptions Act and are enforced by the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector.

m. Factories Act

All factories are regularly inspected and no special difficulties were found. There were a few minor contraventions but these are usually dealt with informally. During the year 1315 visits were made and contraventions were discovered.

APPENDIX "G" for details of inspections etc.

n. Outworkers

138 visits were made to outworkers' premises and it was not found necessary to take any steps with regard to unwholesome or infected premises. There are no outworkers dealing with foodstuffs.

APPENDIX "H" for details.

o. Persons in Need of Care

S.47 National Assistance Act, 1948.
It was not necessary to invoke compulsory powers during the year.

p. Housing

(1) General

(a) Number of houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 35,012. 1350 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1968.

Year	Over £30 R.V.		Under £30		Total		Popu- lation	Persons per occupied house
	Occu- pied	Void	Occu- pied	Void	Occu- pied	Void		
1968	33696	752	558	6	34253	760	99350	2.9

(b) New house construction 1968

- 1. Total number of houses completed in 1968 1,028
- 2. Houses in above which form part of
municipal scheme 148
- 3. Total number of houses under construction
at 31st December, 1968 1,350
- 4. Houses in above which form part of
Municipal scheme 148
- 5. Number of houses included in Municipal
schemes, approved but not actually under
construction at 31st December, 1968 197

(ii) Routine Inspection and Repairs

The very important work of regular inspection of tenanted houses continued during the year and worked smoothly. A card is sent to each occupier notifying them of the intention to inspect and each inspector carries his card of Authority.

APPENDIX "I" for details.

(iii) Housing Improvements

While the routine housing inspections are being carried out, the opportunity is taken of obtaining details of deficiencies in amenities. Although the Council may not be dealing with these houses compulsorily for the provision of such amenities, the owner is immediately notified of such deficiencies. He is, at the same time, given information with regard to grants available to carry out the work. By this means it is hoped that many of the owners will be persuaded to make the necessary alterations without formal action by the Council.

The public health inspectors inspect houses and submit to the Council suitable areas for improvements. The legal work is carried out by the Town Clerk while the estimating and supervision of the work are carried out by the Borough Engineer through his Chief Building Inspector. In practice, it is found that there is a great deal of revisiting to be done by the public health inspectors with regard to advice and persuasion. It is felt this is most essential work and this close liaison with the public ensures that houses are brought up to the proper standard with the minimum of worry to the occupiers and owners.

The second area approved by the Council is nearly complete and the third scheme - the whole of the Old Town, south of the railway line - will be brought before the Council in 1969.

APPENDIX "I" for details.

(iv) Houses in Multiple Occupation

The discovery, investigation and control of these houses is very time-consuming but very essential. Attention has been directed first, to those houses of three storeys in view of the more likely risk to life from fire hazards. In every case the Fire Officer is notified and his advice is requested with regard to means of escape.

Generally the houses already dealt with are well-run and no serious difficulties have been encountered. The definition of "House in Municipal Occupation" however, is so wide that to complete inspections of all such houses will take a long time. The greatest problem we have is to inspect the premises during working hours owing to the absence of the occupiers at their various occupations. A great deal of work has to be carried out outside the normal working hours.

(v) Slum Clearance - Housing Act, 1957

This term should not now be related to the properties in the town. The few houses left to be dealt with are those which cannot be dealt with at reasonable cost and are generally the result of long neglect of repairs. During the year one of these was Closed and purchased. It was renovated and brought up to date with all modern conveniences and was used as a show house to display what could be done with such premises. The co-operation of craftsmen and traders was of great assistance in bringing the Show House to its finished state and 3,000 members of the public were estimated to have visited the house during the fortnight it was open.

During the year three houses were submitted to the Council for Closure or demolition and three Orders were made.

APPENDIX "J" for details.

(vi) Rent Act, 1957

There was little call for action under this Act during the year.

APPENDIX "K" for details.

r. Food

(i) Food Premises

All food premises in the Borough are inspected to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the food Hygiene Regulations. These inspections are made without prior warning and numbered 6,230 during 1968.

It was not found necessary to take any legal action in the Courts during the year, only minor matters being found to require attention but this monitoring system ensures that generally, a high standard of hygiene is maintained.

The main problems with regard to food premises now, are the over-crowding or misuse of refrigerators or refrigerated display cabinets, the reduction of yard space, and the storage of waste.

APPENDIX "L" Classified list of Food Premises.

(ii) Meat Inspection

There is only one slaughterhouse in the Borough and it is used in connection with a food factory attached. It is a modern building and well maintained. Every carcase is fully inspected, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Public Health Inspectors who are specially qualified for this work. Two inspectors are kept almost full time for three days each week in this work.

(iii) Other Food Inspection

The department is called in by traders to give advice with regard to all food stuffs about which there may be doubts and undertakes the disposal of all surrendered and condemned foods. These are destroyed in the Corporation destructor or other suitable outlets.

APPENDIX "N" Inspection of Other Foods.

(iv) Milk Supplies

Supervision of the milk supplies in the Borough is carried out by the inspection of dairies, checking of plant and dairy methods, by the analysis of milk and the bacteriological examination of milk and milk containers.

Thirty samples of milk failed to pass the methylene-blue test and of these twenty-eight were from dairies outside the Borough and the matter was passed to neighbouring authorities for action.

The supervision of dairy-farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

During the year 635 inspections were made to dairies, milk shops and dairy plants and 51 batches of washed containers were taken for examination.

APPENDIX O.1 - Milk Supply.

APPENDIX O.2 - Bottle Rinses.

(v) Ice-cream Supplies

There are no ice-cream factories in the Borough although some premises produce soft ice-cream for retail sale direct.

Samples are taken at random for bacteriological and chemical examination. There are 285 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

APPENDIX "P" - Ice-cream, bacteriological sampling.

(vi) Food and Drugs Sampling

The quality of the foods and drugs available to the public is regularly monitored by the department to ensure that it complies with the legal requirements. Tests are made for unlawful preservatives and colouring matters, adulteration with other materials and to ensure the contents of packages or tins comply with the statement on the label. In addition, samples are taken to ascertain the residual pesticide in foods. None was found to exceed the recommended maximum.

Owing to the thousands of differing types of foods and drugs it is not possible to sample all in the year but to save overlapping of sampling, the pattern of work is organised with other sampling authorities in the area, so that a fair sample of foods and drugs is covered.

Of the samples taken 59 were formal and 95 informal. In addition 171 samples of milk were taken for the estimation of fat etc. contents. These samples included those from schools, institutions and general dairies and milk shops.

Of the samples taken five unsatisfactory reports were received with regard to constituents and four with regard to labelling inaccuracies. No cases were taken to the Courts but manufacturers were notified and suitable steps were taken to prevent a recurrence.

APPENDIX "Q" - Food and Drugs sampling.

(vii) Bacteriological Sampling

744 samples of food were submitted for bacteriological examination, The foods examined included sausages, meat pies and other meat products, shellfish, milk and ice-cream.

(viii) Food Complaints

During the year 70 complaints were received from the public with regard to foodstuffs. Of these, 17 were with regard to meat and meat products, 23 with regard to bread, flour, pies and confectionery, 7 to milk or milk containers and 23 to other foods. Only ten of the complaints throughout the year referred to mouldy foods.

All but one of the complaints were dealt with informally, the one taken before the Justices resulted in a fine of £20 and referred to a case of a fruit pie containing a waterproof plaster.

(ix) Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus.

(i)	No. of samples of raw milk examined	Nil
(ii)	No. of positive samples found	-
(iii)	Action taken in respect of positive samples	-

(x) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(i)	No. of egg pasteurisation plants in the area	Nil
(ii)	No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to the alpha-amylase test and their results.	-
(iii)	Comments on the fourth year's administration of these Regulations.	-

x. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Category	Number of Premises	No. Fitted to Comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. Fitted to Comply with Regulation 19
Catering	216	215	216	215
Bakehouses	15	15	15	15
Butchers	51	51	51	51
Fishmongers	29	29	29	29
Grocer	185	185	185	185
Greengrocer	55	55	55	55
Milk Shops and Dairies	10	10	10	10
Ice-cream Premises	4	4	4	4
Licensed Premises	96	96	96	96
Food Factories	10	10	10	10
Vans, Stalls	20	20	20	20
Other Food Premises	144	144	144	144

5. FOOD POISONING

In 1968 there were 11 official notifications of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning but all were not confirmed. Some 41 incidents of enteritis and similar conditions were investigated. As a result of this one family outbreak involving 7 persons and three sporadic cases were found to be salmonella infections.

One case is worthy of further comment in that this was a food handler who through routine drain swabbing was found to be a carrier and had some history of diarrhoea. In co-operation with the firm this food handler was excluded from work and eventually persuaded to obtain other employment, as there was a slow response to treatment. The patient was still kept under observation and eventually cleared. This was an example of co-operation between a food firm and the local authority to safeguard the general public.

The co-operation of local Medical Practitioners and the Director and Staff, Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, is greatly appreciated.

6. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This is a branch of the inspectors' work which is increasing and is probably the most difficult to deal with. Thirty complaints were received and 29 investigated. Of these 25 nuisances were established to a greater or lesser extent and 21 were satisfactorily abated. The main cause for complaint was the operation of industrial plant outside normal working hours.

7. HEALTH EDUCATION

Despite limitations of expenditure and staff, work under this heading was carried on and even extended during the year. The main item was the organisation of a course in Food Hygiene for the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health carried out at Bournemouth College of Technology in co-operation with Bournemouth Health Department. This was the first time such a course had been held locally and it was reasonably successful despite many difficulties. It is hoped in future years to organise such courses even more locally for the benefit of other sections of the food trade. Work under this heading should increase as a result of the Industrial Training Acts, particularly in reference to the Hotel and Catering Industries and the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries Training Boards.

The Department continued to give illustrated lectures to many organisations on the various aspects of the work. The collection of coloured slides being increased and improved during the year making presentation much more attractive.

PART II

APPENDIX A

WATER SUPPLY

a. Details of Piped supplies

Supplier	Approximate Number of Persons Supplied	Approximate Number of houses supplied	Number of standpipes	Fluoride content (Fluorine as F.)
Poole and East Dorset Water Board	98,800	28,000	Nil	0.2 p.p.m.
Bournemouth and District Water Board		7,000	Nil	0.1 p.p.m.
Canford School	525		Nil	2.5 p.p.m.

Typical Reports

	PEDWB	BDWC	CANFORD
(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
Colour-Hazen units	5	5	5
Appearance	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright trace of deposit	Very Slightly turbid
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Normal	Normal
(b) GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (Results in Parts Per Million)			
Reaction (pH value)	7.3	7.8	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO ₂)	35	11	18
Free & Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.07	0.02	0.18
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.04	0.08	< 0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	5.0	3.5	< 0.5
Total Hardness			
by E.D.T.A. method			
(as CaCO ₃)	270	235	240
Temporary Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	240	195	210
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	30	40	30
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	240	195	210
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.05	0.1	1.0
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	350	345	355
Free Chlorine	< 0.05	Nil	Nil
(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS (Results in Parts Per Million)			
Calcium as Ca	105	86	66
Magnesium as Mg	2.5	5	18
Sodium as Na	11	10	31
Carbonate as CO ₃	144	117	126
Chloride as Cl	18	16	25
Sulphate as SO ₄	6	19	29
Nitrate as NO ₃	22	16	< 2
Nitrate as NO ₂	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Silicate as SiO ₂	10	18	24
Iron as Fe	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.30
Lead as Pb	0.06	< 0.05	< 0.05
Copper as Cu	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.15	0.6	< 0.1
Fluorine as F	0.25	0.15	1.0
Detergent	Abent	Abent	Abent
Resistivity	-	2427	2216
Microscopical Appearance	No visible sus- pended matter	No visible sus- pended matter	No visible suspended matter

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK

VISITS

Animals:

Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pet Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	7
Piggeries and Stables	...	...	...	...	...	101
Swill Plants	...	...	...	...	...	45
Keeping of Other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	35
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	68
Diseases of Animals (Town and Port)	...	...	...	...	...	165
						<hr/> 468

Clean Air:

Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	305
						<hr/> 305

Drainage:

...	...	...	...	...	1353
					<hr/> 1353

Food:

Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	520
Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	472
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	697
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	1646
						<hr/> 3335

APPENDIX B (Continued)

VISITS (Continued)

Port:

Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
Deratting Exemption Certificate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
								<hr/>
								812

Public Places:

Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
								<hr/>
								1052

Refuse and Accumulations:

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1334
								<hr/>
								1334

Water Supply:

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
								<hr/>
								360

General:

Persons in need of care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
General visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2341
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1271
								<hr/>
								3657

APPENDIX B (Continued)

VISITS (Continued)

Food Premises:

Catering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1248
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Milk shops and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Vans and stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552
									<hr/>
									6230

Housing:

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5942
Common Lodging Houses & Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
									<hr/>
									6390

Infection & Pests:

Investigations into diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Vermineous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
									<hr/>
									750

Industrial Premises:

Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3211
Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1315
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
									<hr/>
									6154

Nuisances:

Filthy Premises/Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Noise and Vibration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557
Ditches, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Other complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
									<hr/>
									1069
									<hr/>
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33269
									<hr/>

WORK DONE

Housing:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	1710
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	1710
No. of houses requiring repair	...	...	...	178
No. of houses repaired without formal action	...	...	...	169
No. of houses repaired after formal action	...	...	...	26

Drainage:

Choked drains, cleared	...	...	...	535
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	-
Drains tested	...	...	...	-
Certificate tests carried out	...	...	...	-
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	...	...	...	-

Refuse:

Dustbins provided/Accumulations removed	82
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Disinfections, etc., carried out:

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	108

General:

Food premises - number where defects remedied	...	...	...	64
Industrial premises - number where defects remedied	...	...	...	79
Premises in which animals kept - number where defects remedied	...	...	...	2
Other premises - number where defects remedied or nuisance abated	...	...	...	39
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	994

Notices:

No. of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	621
No. of informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	435
No. of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	25
No. of statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	26

APPENDIX C 1

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

	Number registered during year	Total No. registered at end of year	No. Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	51	356	354
Retail Shops	47	680	676
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	9	33	32
Catering Establishments open to the public	5	108	108
Fuel Storage Depots	-	4	4

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises: 4,155

TABLE C

Analysis of persons employed in Registered premises by Workplace:

Offices	2,911
Retail Shops	3,117
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	286
Catering Establishments open to the public	979
Canteens	28
Fuel Storage Depots	18
Total	7,339
Males	3,721
Females	3,618

APPENDIX C 2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Analysis of Contraventions and Works Done

In respect of:-

	<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Work Done</u>
Sec. 4: Cleanliness	10	11
Sec. 5: Overcrowding	2	-
Sec. 6: Temperature	9	5
Sec. 7: Ventilation	6	1
Sec. 8: Lighting	5	3
Sec. 9: Sanitary Conveniences ...	18	4
Sec.10: Washing Facilities	11	7
Sec.11: Supply of drinking water ...	-	-
Sec.12: Accommodation for clothing	2	2
Sec.13: Sitting Facilities	-	-
Sec.14: Seats for Sedentary Workers	-	-
Sec.15: Eating Facilities	-	1
Sec.16: Floors, passages, stairs ...	14	10
Sec.17: Fencing exposed parts of machinery	3	-
Sec.18: Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-	-
Sec.19: Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	-	-
Sec.23: Prohibition of heavy work	-	-
Sec.24: First Aid - General Provisions	24	11
Sec.50: Abstract of the Act displayed	74	46
TOTAL	178	101

APPENDIX C 3

EXEMPTIONS - NIL

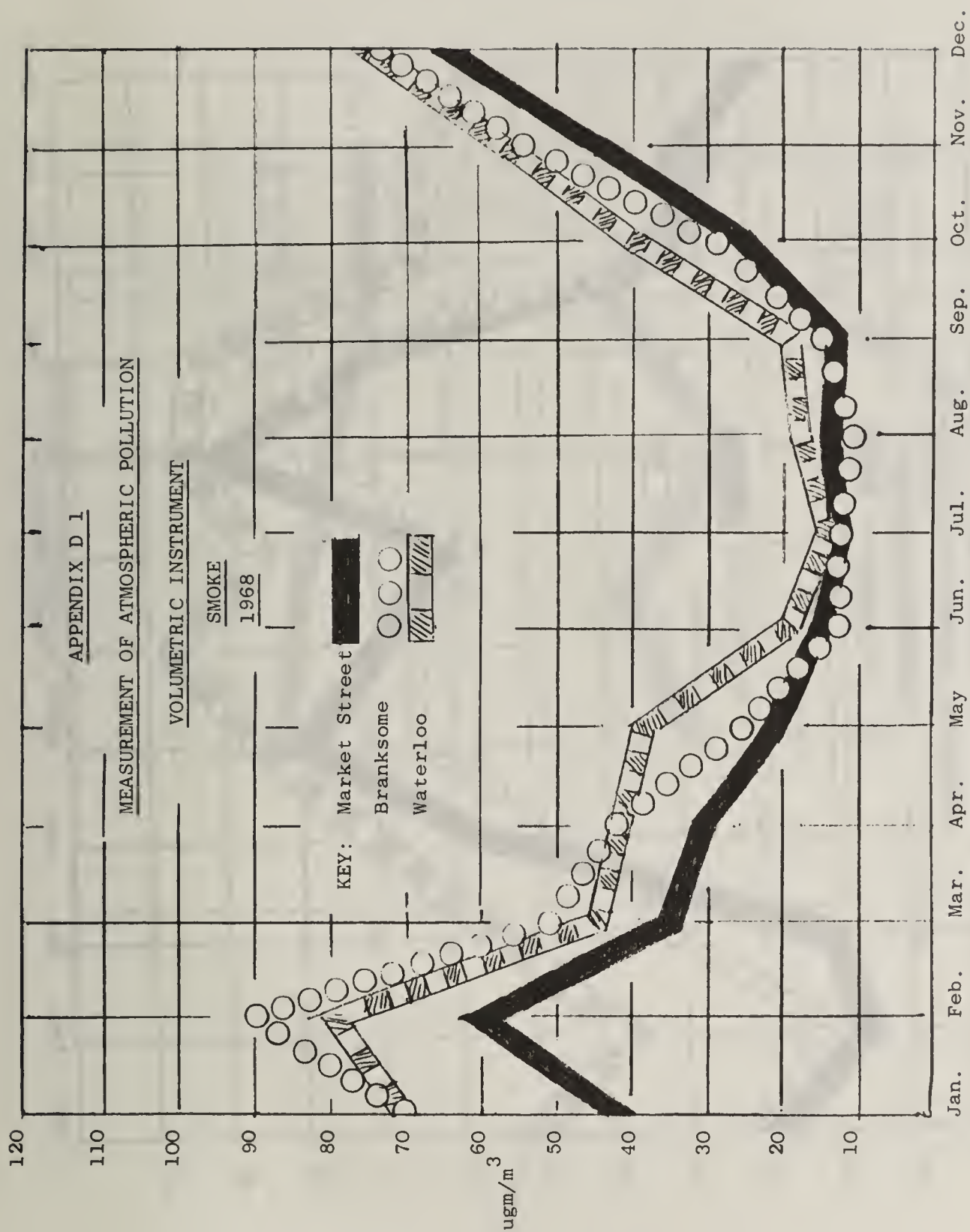
APPENDIX C 4

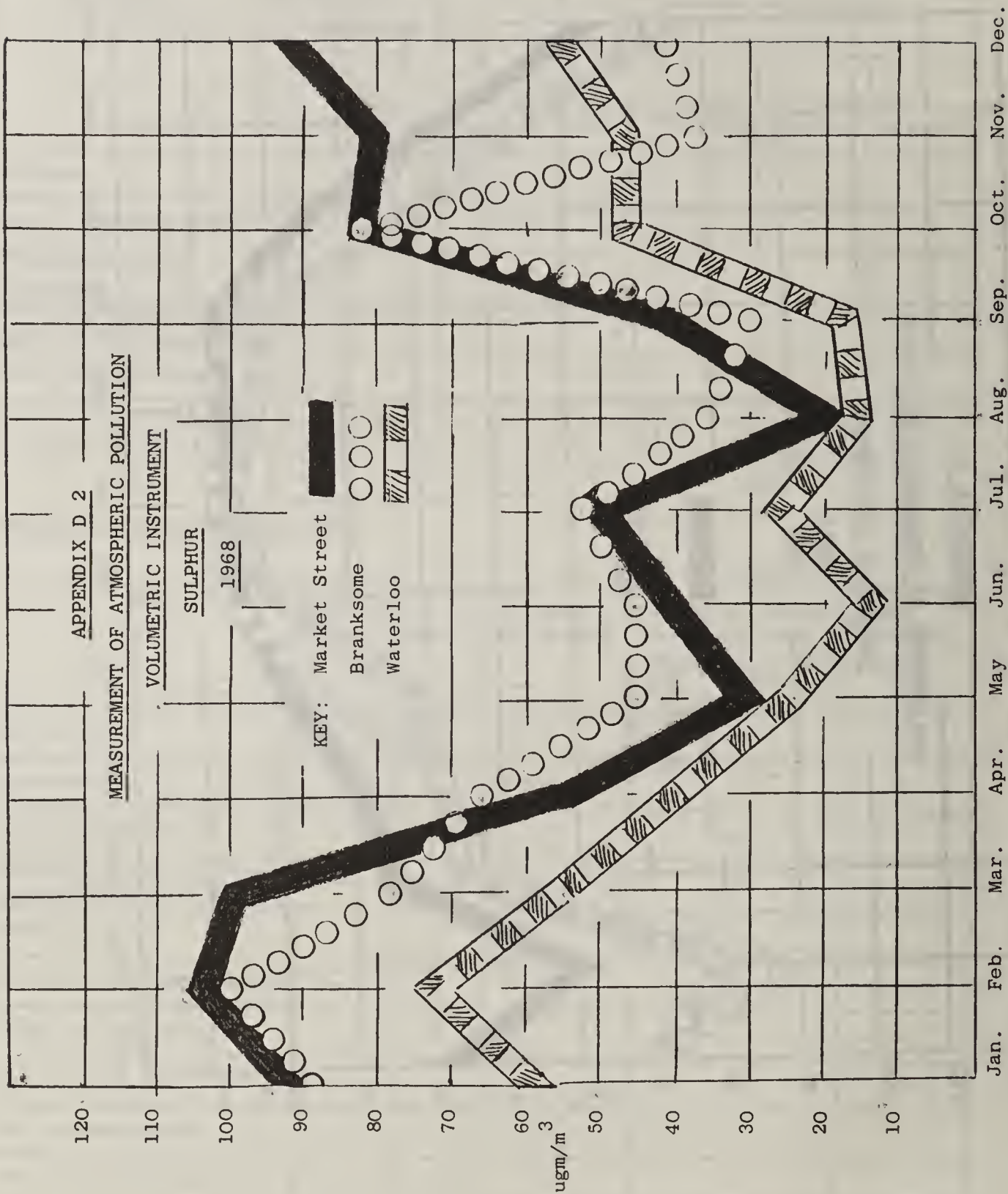
REPORTED ACCIDENTS

<u>Workplace</u>	Number Reported		Total No. Investi- gated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Prosecu- tion	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Retail shops	-	6	5	-	-	2	4
Wholesale shops Warehouse	-	6	5	-	-	1	5
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	4	4	-	-	2	2
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	17	15	-	-	5	12

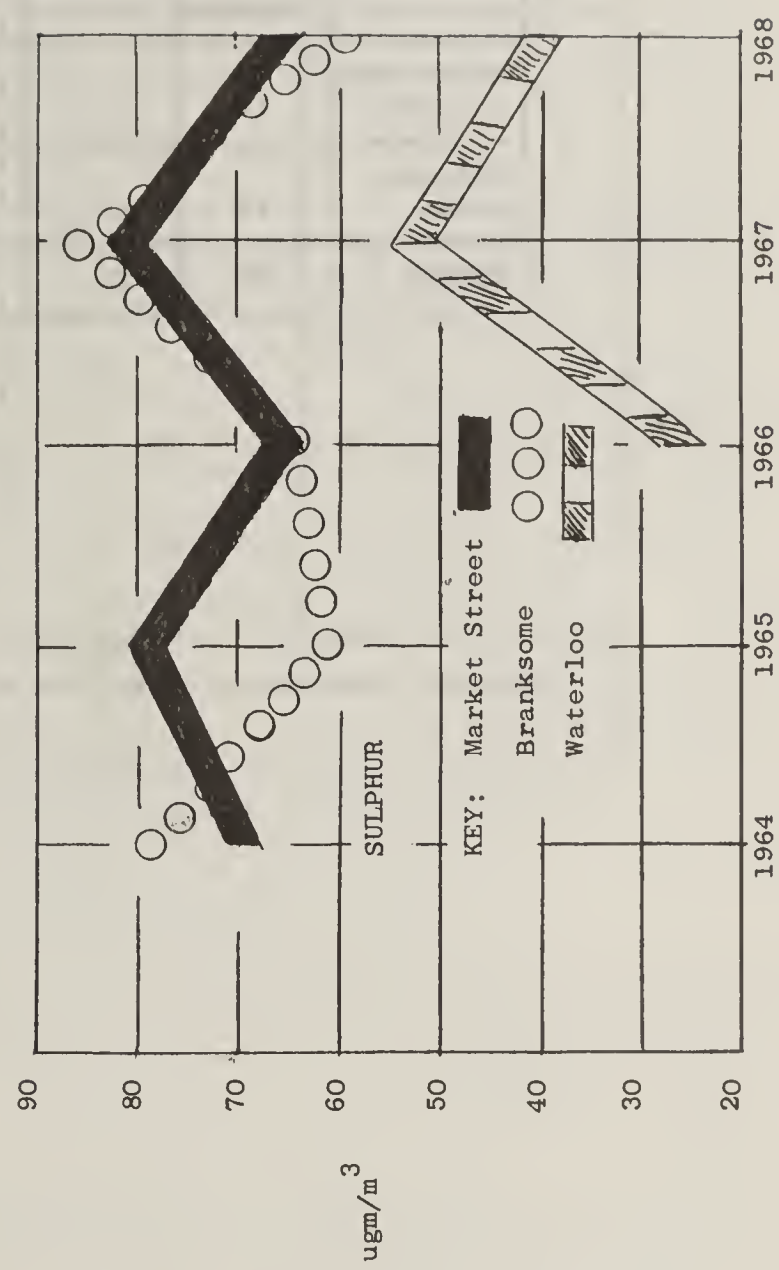
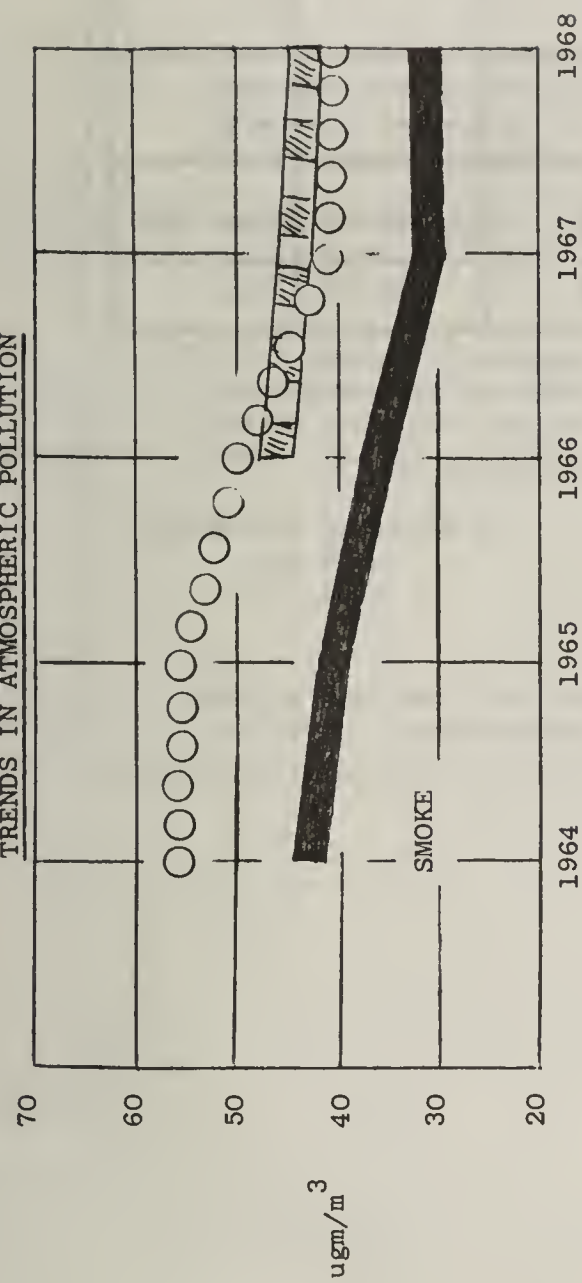
Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering estab- lishments open to public, cant- eens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	1	2	-	-
Falls of persons	1	-	1	4	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	1	-	-
Handling goods	-	2	1	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	2	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	1	-	-





APPENDIX D 3
TRENDS IN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



APPENDIX E

SWIMMING BATH WATER SAMPLES

Baths	Number of samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Baths used by public	11	9	1	-	1
Private baths	48	42	1	1	4
TOTALS	59	51	2	1	5

APPENDIX F

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1 (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	2,170	14
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	975	12
(ii) Mice	114	-
2 (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	165	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	51	-
(ii) Mice	-	-
During the year test baits were laid at 600 sewer manholes. No 'takes' were recorded.		

APPENDIX G

FACTORY INSPECTION

The number of factories registered is 515.

The number of inspection made during the year was 1315.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:-

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937-61

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	13	31	-	-
+ (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	491	1265	21	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	19	-	-
TOTAL	515	1315	21	-

* Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

+ Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found. (Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three, or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	9	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	10	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	11	-	-	-

APPENDIX H

OUT-WORKERS

Factories Act, 1961

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	69	-	-	-	-	-

Housing Inspection

1. Inspection

a.	Number of houses inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1710
b.	Number of houses found with defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
c.	Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

2. Informal Action

d.	Number of houses where defects remedied by informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
e.	Number of houses voluntarily closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
f.	Number of houses voluntarily demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

3. Formal Action

(i) Repairs

g.	Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
h.	Number of Statutory Notices complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

(ii) Closing Orders

j.	Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
k.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(iii) Demolition Orders

l.	Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
m.	Number of Demolition Orders rescinded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

APPENDIX J

SLUM CLEARANCE

TABLE A - Outstanding Areas as at 31.12.68

No.	Area Streets	No. of Houses	Date of Representation	Orders Made			Stage Reached
				Date made	x C.P.O. or C.O.	Date Confirmed	
51	Towngate Street/Chapel Lane	10	1.9.61	3.10.61	C.P.O.	7.9.62	Site cleared with exception of 27 and 29 Towngate Street
49	Towngate Street	3	1.9.61	3.10.61	C.O.	14.6.62	Houses not yet demolished
77	New Street	2	24.7.67	31.10.67	C.P.O.	20.3.68	4 New Street demolished

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Closing Orders	Demolition Orders	Corporation Property or Purchased by Corporation
9 Parr Street	339 Blandford Road 341 Blandford Road	

APPENDIX K

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I. Applications for certificates of disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	4
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates ..	-
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	-
	(b) in respect of all defects	4
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	2
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6)	Number of certificates issued	2

Part II. Applications for cancellation of certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	-
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	-
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	-

APPENDIX L

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises - Classification

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows:

Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies/Milk Shops	..	..	..	..	..	10
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	10
Catering Premises	..	..	..	..	..	216
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	15
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	51
Fishmongers and friers	..	..	..	..	..	29
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	185
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	55
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	96
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	144
Vans, stalls	..	..	..	..	..	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	<u>832</u>

Food - Visits

Meat inspection (slaughterhouses)	..	..	..	..	472
Sampling	..	..	..	..	1646
Merchandise Marks Acts	..	..	..	..	520
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	149
Butchers	..	..	..	..	358
Catering premises	..	..	..	..	1248
Dairies and milk shops	..	..	..	..	635
Fish and fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	182
Food factories	..	..	..	..	108
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	379
Grocers	..	..	..	..	907
Vans, stalls	..	..	..	..	168
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	241
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	443
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	865
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	552
Other food inspection	..	..	..	..	<u>697</u>
TOTAL					<u>9570</u>

APPENDIX L (Continued)

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Improvement of Food Premises in 1968

1. No. of premises dealt with:

No. reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	-
No. where major improvements carried out	..	..	..	..	..	-
No. where minor improvements carried out	..	..	..	..	..	<u>65</u>
						65

2. Summary of improvements secured:

Premises cleansed or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	36
Washing facilities provided or improved	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cleansing facilities provided or improved	..	..	..	..	..	4
Refrigerated storage provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other food storage accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Facilities for protection of food provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other improvements secured	..	..	..	..	..	<u>28</u>
						81

3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed

-

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Summary of improvements secured:

1. PART II - General Requirements	..	..	..	..	..	-
2. PART III - Handling of Food	..	..	..	..	..	-
3. PART IV - Stalls and vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>
						-
						-

APPENDIX M

MEAT INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	-	-	-	-	22,412	22,412
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	22,412	22,412
All diseases except tuberculosis - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	21	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3,495	3,495
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	15.7	15.7
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	305	305
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4

Meat Condemned

Meat	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Unsound	Total Weight
Beef	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	-	-	-
Mutton	-	-	-	-
Pork	3,590	5,157	110	8,857
Offal	724	16,641	220	17,585
TOTAL	4,314	21,798	330	26,442

The total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1968
was 12 tons 16 cwt. 10 lbs.

APPENDIX N

Other Food Condemned

Tinned foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,448 lbs.
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products	..	..					939 lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 lbs.
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese, etc.)	..	..					48 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	813 lbs.
Dried fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 lbs.
Cereals, flour and flour products	..	..					233 lbs.
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 lbs.
Other foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,519 lbs.
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>32,201</u>

Weight of Food Condemned

Meat (Table M)	(26,442) lbs.	-	12 tons 16 cwt. 0 qtr. 10 lbs.
Other Food (Table N)	(32,201) lbs.	-	14 tons 7 cwt. 2 qtrs. 1 lb.
			<u>27 tons 3 cwt. 2 qtrs. 11 lbs.</u>

APPENDIX O

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

Wholesale Distributors	..	..	..	-
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	..	..	..	1
Retail Distributors	..	..	..	12
Sellers of pre-packed milk only	..	..	..	216

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:

The following licences were granted for a period ending 31st December, 1970:

Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of special designations -

"Pasteurised"	..	..	..	..	17
"Sterilised"	..	..	..	..	4
"Ultra Heat Treated"	..	..	..	..	5

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests					
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	359	359	-	310	49	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	359	359	-	310	49	-	-

Bottle Washing

Result of Bacteriological Examination in 1968

Satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle)	Fairly Satisfactory (over 600, under 2,000 organisms per pint bottle)	Unsatisfactory (over 2,000 organisms per pint bottle)
33	11	7

APPENDIX P

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examinations

Type	No. taken	Grade I *	Grade II *	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade IV Percentage (unsatis- factory)
From Retailers - Bulk Ice-cream	13	7	3	2	1	7.7
From Retailers - Pre-packed Ice- cream	38	33	3	2	-	-
From Retailers - Soft Ice-cream	20	8	4	6	2	10.0
TOTAL	71	48	10	10	3	4.2

* Considered to be satisfactory

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in previous years was:

1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2;
1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil; 1954, Nil; 1955, 2.47; 1956, 5.26;
1957, Nil; 1958, Nil; 1959, Nil; 1960, Nil; 1961, 8.8;
1962, 9.5; 1963, 5.2; 1964, 4.3; 1965, 9.3; 1966, 1.4;
1967, 6.1.

APPENDIX Q

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

(i)

	Number of Samples		Unsatisfactory Reports		Legal Proceedings Instituted	Total Number Of convictions secured
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling		
FOODS	59	253	5	4	-	-
DRUGS	-	13	-	-	-	-

(ii)

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	Number Unsatisfactory Analysis Labelling	
MILK	175	-	-
CREAM	4	-	-
SOFT DRINKS	8	-	-
WINE	-	-	-
ICE-CREAM	2	-	-
SAUSAGES	3	-	-
MEAT PRODUCTS	19	-	2
TINNED MEAT PRODUCTS	4	-	-

(iii) Number of samples taken for pesticide residues 5

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

Committee

Port of Poole

- I. Staff
- II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year
- III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year
- IV. Inland Barge Traffic
- V. Water Supply
- VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952
- VII. Smallpox
- VIII. Venereal Disease
- IX. Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships
- X. Observations on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships
- XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague
- XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports
- XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance
- XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948
- XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens
- XVI. Miscellaneous

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

The report is submitted in accordance with Article 12 (4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribed the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these Sections is set out in the Annual Report for 1965 and therefore, only changes are recorded in this report.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain W.C. Allinson and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspector Mr. C.B.T. Glover and his Deputies, Mr. A.H. Kirkman and Mr. F.K.W. Francis, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1968/69
(acting as Port Health Authority)

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. D.I. Montague

Vice Chairman:

Councillor J.N. Sorton

Aldermen:

R.C. HART

Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

T.W. SHERRIN, M.B.E., J.P.

Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.

A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P. (ex officio)

Councillors:

D.W. CHEWINS

J. PURDIE

S.G. PEARCE

J.Q.E. MEARS

J.L. BROWN

Mrs. W. CHAFFEY

J.A. WILKINS

Miss D.A. TROTT

R. HANN (Mayor) (ex officio)

Co-opted Members:

Miss I.E. EVERED

Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Mrs. S.D. AUBIN

Mrs. J.A. GREBBY

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority

J.G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Port Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Port Health Inspectors:

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, M.A.P.H.I.

F.K.W. FRANCIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk: A.R.C. PARSONS

THE PORT OF POOLE

Constitution of the Port Health Authority.

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909 a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to "Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction.

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:-

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point; together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither".

Port Facilities.

Poole is chiefly a cargo port and its trade is mainly carried on with other British ports and those on the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, and there is also a regular trade with the Baltic Ports.

During the summer season the port is the base for day pleasure boats operating between local seaside resorts and this is the only passenger traffic apart from yachts.

Inshore fishing is still carried on and the report on the shellfish industry is dealt with in Section XV.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,270 feet frontage, i.e.,

Hamworthy Quay	270 feet at 15 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum - for tankers
	500 feet at 15 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum) for
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum) general
	1000 feet at 15 ft. to 10ft. do.) cargo
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts)

The general cargo quay at Hamworthy is served by rail.

Unloading equipment at the port consists of seven travelling cranes, three mobile cranes and three coal transporters. There are nine ship and boat yards for the building and repairing of ships.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13ft. - Admiralty Chart Datum and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots for Brownsea Roads while in the rest of the Harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

1. Staff - No change.

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health;

Office: Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Civic Centre,
Park Road,
Poole.

Tel: Poole 5151

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue,
Parkstone,
Poole.

Tel: Parkstone 4140

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			by the Medical Officer of Health	by the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	*220	45,296	-	201	NIL
Coastwise	1086	306,706	-	114	NIL
TOTAL	1306	352,002	-	315	NIL

* Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

<p>Passenger Traffic - mostly yacht traffic: Inwards 1673 Outwards 1421</p> <p>Cargo Traffic:</p> <p>Principal IMPORTS - Oil, Coal, Coke, Timber, Fertilisers, Grain, Paper Pulp.</p> <p>Principal EXPORTS - Barley, Scrap Metal, Clay, Caravans.</p> <p>Principal ports from which ship arrive:-</p> <p>Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Hamburg, Le Havre, Kaliniagrad, Gdansk, Kotka, and other Baltic timber ports.</p>
--

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

*V. Water Supply

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

No change.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The town supply was sampled every two or three days through the year and every sample was reported as Class I "highly satisfactory". During the year 107 samples of water were taken direct from the quay hydrants used for shipping in a special survey. Of these 100 were reported as Class 1, 2 as Class II, 2 as Class III and 3 as Class IV. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion, the unsatisfactory results were most certainly due to surface water contamination of the hydrants boxes.

At the end of the year the Harbour Commissioner had agreed to take over responsibility for provision of water supply to ships and maintenance of hydrants, mains etc. from the Poole & East Dorset Water Board. Further discussions have been held with the Harbour Commissioner to effect improvements in the hydrants.

Fifteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from ships and of these 13 were reported as Class I, 1 in Class III and 1 in Class IV. The two unsatisfactory samples were from local pleasure vessels which are under constant surveillance.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

No change.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control of the Authority

In 1968 no water boats operated within the harbour.

*VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

1. List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

No change.

2. Radio Messages.

No change.

3. Notifications otherwise than by radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b))

No change.

4. Mooring stations (Regulations 22 and 30)

No change.

5. Arrangements for dealing with Infectious Diseases.

(a) Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious diseases (other than smallpox).

No change.

- (b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.

No change.

(c) Cleansing and Disinfection

A steam disinfecting station is now available at Stokewood Road, Bournemouth, under the control of Bournemouth County Borough and arrangements have been made for joint use.

Other disinfection can be carried out at the Public Health Department, Central Clinic, Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole, where a Cleansing Station is also available.

The Corporation has a sufficient and qualified staff for the disinfection of ships.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Weyhill Hospital, Andover, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital.

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 17 ambulance personnel at this depot is 3 vaccinated in 1966, 10 in 1967 and 2 in 1968. Two recent personnel are awaiting vaccination.

3. Name of smallpox consultant available.

Dr. A.F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Suspected material is sent to:

Dr. A.D. Macrae,
Virus Reference Laboratory,
Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale, London N.W.9
Tel: Colindale 6041

VIII. VENEREAL DISEASE - ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT

For FIRST EXAMINATION or DIAGNOSIS - No Appointment Required.

MONDAY:	Special Clinic, R.V. Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.	4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. (Males and Females)
TUESDAY:	Outpatients Dept., Poole General Hospital	5.00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY:	Special Clinic, R.V. Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.	2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. (Females) 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. (Males)
FRIDAY:	Outpatients Dept., Poole General Hospital	5.00 p.m.
	Special Clinic, R.V. Hospital Shelley Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.	4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. (Males and females)

NOT Bank Holidays.

For TREATMENT only - No Appointment Required

- (a) As above
or
(b) For SEAMEN at Poole General Hospital, at any time
(treatment only) on production of your "Treatment
Card" and evidence of being a Seaman.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships

Table D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships

None.

XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague.

None necessary.

XIII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951 and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspectors have been trained in deratisation procedure and have complete responsibility for supervision of this work.

1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are questioned as to the presence of rats. The ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship - including the holds - is made by the Port Health Inspectors and the Rodent Control Staff who endeavour to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examinations.

Whenever a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is made jointly by the Port Health Inspector and the Rodent Control Staff before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.

2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director, G.J.G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). No rats were obtained from ships during the year.
3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Control Staff, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's List, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.
4. The Port Health Inspectors work in very close liaison with the ship designers and ship builders in the area to secure proper ratproofing in the ships built in the Port. Very few opportunities arise for the improvement of structures of other ships owing to their very short stay in the Port.

Table E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	NIL
Brown rats	NIL
Species not known	NIL
Sent for examination	NIL
Infected with Plague	NIL

The local authority and private contractors continued their regular survey and treatment of rats in and around the warehouses and other buildings on the quays. From the local authority point of view these treatments are reducing in number.

Table F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

Number of Deratting Certificates Issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After Trapping 3.	After Poisoning 4.	Total		
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (State Method) 2.					
1.					6.	7.
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	20	20

Rodent Control Certificates

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued during the year.

XIII Inspection of Ships for Nuisance

Table G

Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections 315	-	7	5 complied: 2 Ships sailed
Re-inspections 31	-	-	-
Re water supplies 120	-	2	2 - local ships samples repeated - satisfactory
Infectious Diseases -	-	-	-
Searches for Rodent Control 30	-	-	-
Total 496	-	9	-

The oyster industry continues to improve and had, it would seem a good year.

Samples were taken from every batch of oyster before despatch which necessitated more samples being submitted for bacteriological examination.

(See Table H overleaf.)

Two operators of oyster layings now send their shellfish for cleansing to London and Whitstable.

The other two continue to submit their oysters to U/V ray treatment in the local plant. Generally a satisfactory standard of purity of tank water and shellfish has been maintained.

A new company took over the operation of the premises in 1968 and in addition to operating the shellfish cleansing station, are also carrying out research and development into increasing the commercial export of shellfish from Poole Harbour.

Table H

Shellfish	Number of Samples	Class I Satisfactory		Class II Suspicious	Class III Unsatisfactory	Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any Sample
		0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish	1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish			
Mussels RAW	1	1	-	-	-	-
Clams treated	2	2	-	-	-	-
Oysters: Untreated	2	2	-	-	-	-
Treated	44	43	-	1	-	6
TOTAL	49	48	-	1	-	-

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish Cleansing Tank Water, 1968

Number of Samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
24	19	3	-	2

*XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens

No Change.

*XVI Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No change.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to intermittent sewage pollution from various sources. It is believed that some of the pollution comes from Poole Bay which receives the sewage from the three towns on its shores but as inland treatment works proceed this should be reduced.

The scheme for the diversion of all Poole sewage from the sea to the sewage disposal works proceeded satisfactorily in 1968.

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Port Health Inspectors are also Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts. All ships from abroad are inspected in order to ensure that the requirements of the Acts are complied with. During 1968 151 visits were made with regard to the Diseases of Animals Acts. Detention notices were served on the Masters of 27 ships with regard to 25 dogs, 8 cats. No contraventions were observed.

Sickness and injuries

Three cases of minor sickness and injury were reported aboard ships during the year and all received suitable treatment.

Vaccination is arranged as required.

Clean Air Act

There were no records of any emission of smoke from any ship during the year.

Houseboats

Byelaws for control of houseboats have been formulated and it is hoped they will be in operation in 1969. A survey of these houseboats was carried out during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

PREVALENCE

CONTROL

Incidence of Infection

Preventive Inoculation

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL
OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INCIDENCE OF INFECTION

From the 1st October, 1968 all provisions governing the notification of infectious disease and food poisoning are to be found in Sections 47 to 49 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the medical officer of health are:-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

The incidence of infectious disease was low.

No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria nor recent poliomyelitis.

Food poisoning is referred to on page 29

Deaths from tuberculosis remain at a very low level owing to new methods of treatment and earlier ascertainment.

Number of cases on register at 31st December, 1968 was 631.

TABLE I

Additions to and deletions from Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Additions to Register:							
New notifications	8	2	1	2	9	4	13
Transfers in	2	3	-	-	2	3	5
Re-notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	5	1	2	11	7	18
Deletions from Register:							
Transfers out	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Died	2	1	-	-	2	1	3
Died (other cause)	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cured	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Lost sight of	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	7	2	-	-	7	2	9

TABLE II

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in recent years

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pumonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	-	52	3
1940	47	13	15	-	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1955	55	5	35	1	10	1
1960	50	9	24	1	4	-
1961	21	8	25	1	5	-
1962	21	1	21	2	7	-
1963	29	6	20	3	4	2
1964	20	3	14	2	4	-
1965	12	4	23	-	5	1
1966	21	6	9	2	3	-
1967	13	4	8	-	1	-
1968	10	3	5	-	3	-

TABLE III

TUBERCULOSISNotification and deaths in 1968 by age groups

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
45 - 64	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	2	1	2	2	1	-	-

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD
BE ADDRESSED TO
"THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH"

Poole Central Clinic,
Civic Centre,
Park Road,
Poole, Dorset.



JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

This is our POSTCODE
Please add it as the last line
of our address when replying
BH15 2RT

18th November, 1969.

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE:

YOUR REFERENCE IS:

Dear Sir,

The Health of Poole 1968

Will you please note the following correction in my Annual Report for 1968. Page 73, total measles notifications should read 165.

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health

Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
LONDON, S.E.1.



TABLE IV

Yearly Summary of Notifiable Diseases - 1968
(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles	1165	12	60	51	32	2	2	4	2
Whooping Cough	25	3	6	7	7	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-
Polomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	-	1	1	4	-	1	2	-
Infecture Jaundice	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-
Acute Meningitis	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		Under 5 years	5-14 years	14-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age Unknown		
Acute Encephalitis (P.I.)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Food poisoning	11	1	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1373								

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Preventive inoculation is available for:

Smallpox
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Tetanus
Poliomyelitis
Measles
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

TABLE V

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox - 1968

Age	Under	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Primary	44	559	129	56	788

In addition 122 persons were re-vaccinated

TABLE VI

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who received diphtheria immunisation during 1968

	Children born in years						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Under 16 years	
	Primary	410	731	51	19	36	11	1258
Re-inforcing	-	126	618	121	1127	64	2056

TABLE VII

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who received whooping cough immunisation during 1968

	Children born in years						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Under 16 years	
	Primary	407	706	38	15	5	3	1174
Re-inforcing	-	103	522	82	208	22	937

TABLE VIII

Tetanus ImmunisationNumber of children who received Tetanus Immunisation during 1968

	Children born in years						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Under 16 years	
	410	730	51	19	37	59	
Primary							1306
Re-inforcing	-	126	618	122	1129	88	2083

TABLE IX

Poliomyelitis VaccinationNumber of children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis during 1968

	Children born in years						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Under 16 years	
	350	793	98	34	75	28	
Primary							1378
Re-inforcing	-	98	258	55	1173	95	1679

TABLE X

Measles VaccinationNumber of children vaccinated against Measles during 1968

Children born in years						Total
1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Under 16 years	
1	319	528	429	1148	222	2647

TABLE XI

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

During 1968 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born during 1955 in attendance at independent and maintained schools, and to those who had been absent or missed vaccination in earlier years.

Number in Group	Number Tested	Number of Positive Reactors		Percentage Positive (No previous B.C.G.)	Number Vaccinated
		Previous B.C.G.			
		No	Yes		
1301	1084	168	81	15.5	804

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Committee

Schools

Liaison

The Work of the School Health Service

Medical and Dental Inspection

Part time Employment of School Children

Minor Ailment Clinics

Special Clinics:

Child Guidance

Speech

Physiotherapy

Enuresis

Audiology

Remedial Exercises

Handicapped Pupils

Juvenile Delinquency

Infectious Disease in School Children

Infestation Treatment

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

School Meals and Milk

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to
Training Colleges

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, DECEMBER, 1968

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Vice-Chairman: Alderman T. W. SHERRIN, M.B.E.

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SCHOOLS

Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 22 Primary Schools, of which 17, comprising 22 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 6 departments are Church of England and 2 comprising 4 departments, are Roman Catholic.

Nursery Classes

There is one Nursery Class associated with the Partially Hearing Unit.

Secondary Schools.

There are 10 Secondary Schools in the Borough, 2 Grammar, 7 County Modern and 1 Voluntary Aided Roman Catholic Modern School.

Private Schools

There are 11 Private Schools in the Borough.

Private Schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this Section.

<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>Average number on Roll during 1968</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Percentage Attendance.</u>
Grammar Schools	1545	1456	94.2
Other Secondary Schools	4108	3762	91.6
Primary Schools	8801	8110	92.1
	<u>14,454</u>	<u>13328</u>	<u>92.3</u>

Special School and Class Facilities in Poole.

Partially Hearing Unit

Sylvan School (Nursery)	- 8 Day Places
Sylvan School (Infants)	- 8 Day Places
Branksome Heath (Juniors)	- 8 Day Places

Special Classes for Educationally sub-normal pupils:

Primary

Alderney	2		
Branksome Heath	2		
Hamworthy	1	-	180 places
Heatherlands J.M.	1		
Oakdale	2		
South Road	1		

Secondary

Henry Harbin Boys	2		
Henry Harbin Girls	2		
Herbert Carter	3	-	240 places
Kemp Welch Boys	3		
Kemp Welch Girls	2		

Special Class for maladjusted children

"Greenways"	-	40 part-time Day Places
-------------	---	----------------------------

Victoria Home for Crippled Children,
Lindsay Road, Branksome Park,
Poole, Dorset

- 48 Residential Places

Poole, Bournemouth and District Spastics
Centre, Langside Avenue,
Wallisdown, Poole

- 40 Day Places.

LIAISON

Excellent relationships exist between the local hospitals and general medical practitioners on one hand and the School Health Service on the other as detailed in earlier reports.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. G.L. Thompson, the Local Inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect, ill treatment etc., involving 103 school children by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurse.
- (4) Minor Ailment Clinics.
- (5) Special Clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Immunisation and vaccination.
- (8) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service Regulations, 1959, omit specific requirements as to the occasions on which medical and dental inspections are carried out.

In accordance with the above Regulations parents are given the opportunity, so far as is reasonable and practicable, of being present at every medical inspection and at the first dental inspection of each pupil.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows:

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to an Infant School.
- (b) As soon as possible after entry to a Junior School.
- (c) As soon as possible after entry to a Senior School.
- (d) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examination may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Medical Records.

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

Result of Medical Inspection

During 1968, 5,576 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these, 1,506 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin.)

In addition 599 special inspections and 1,450 re-examinations were carried out during the year.

Physical Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's physical condition namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1968 show that 99.9% of those examined were satisfactory, leaving 0.1% unsatisfactory. Details are as follows:-

Age Groups Inspected (by years of Birth.) (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
		Number (3)	Number (4)
1964 and later	2	2	-
1963	844	844	-
1962	391	390	1
1961	494	494	-
1960	770	769	1
1959	305	305	-
1958	122	121	1
1957	428	428	-
1956	749	747	2
1955	263	262	1
1954	201	201	-
1953 and earlier	1007	1006	1
TOTAL	5576	5569	7

Class Inspection by School Nurse.

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious disease.

During these rapid surveys 17,005 individual examinations were carried out during 1968. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 61 children were found to be infested with head lice, and arrangements were made for their treatment at home.

Scabies is treated by the Health Visitor or District Nurse by appointment. Two school children were treated during 1968.

DEFECTS FOUND AT SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)			Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation					
Skin	9	27	43	17	148	95	5	-	
Eyes -									
(a) Vision	42	38	195	73	539	422	3	1	
(b) Squint	29	6	9	5	107	44	-	-	
(c) Other	7	4	7	6	32	41	-	-	
Ears -									
(a) Hearing	8	32	2	9	23	81	10	1	
(b) Otitis Media	11	29	1	3	19	48	-	-	
(c) Other	6	24	2	5	16	62	2	-	
Nose and Throat	31	126	21	20	118	319	2	-	
Speech	12	41	3	8	36	88	2	1	
Lymphatic Glands	-	13	-	7	1	42	-	-	
Heart	2	12	-	10	5	49	1	-	
Lungs	13	35	7	22	42	118	3	1	
Developmental -									
(a) Hernia	2	9	1	1	5	27	-	2	
(b) Other	-	34	2	6	19	127	-	-	
Orthopaedic -									
(a) Posture	-	3	16	9	45	23	-	-	
(b) Feet	56	46	22	26	199	197	1	3	
(c) Other	34	26	12	21	95	115	4	-	
Nervous System -									
(a) Epilepsy	1	2	4	2	17	9	-	-	
(b) Other	-	1	-	4	-	17	-	-	
Psychological -									
(a) Development	-	12	42	15	255	95	121	2	
(b) Stability	8	77	1	15	47	198	109	1	
Abdomen	2	4	2	4	9	23	-	-	
Other	10	27	27	25	93	106	3	1	

The figures for the year compare favourably with previous years relative to the school population taking into account staff changes and sickness.

From the figures and clinical observations the incidence of caries in deciduous teeth has increased considerably, many more being beyond conservation and needing extraction.

Upon enquiry it has been found that many of these cases, resulted from the indiscriminate use of vitamin syrups in infant feeders which, although good in themselves, cause labial or cervical caries if not diluted at once or washed off the teeth immediately. This caries becomes immediately recognizable in that the incisors are attacked, sometimes being almost denuded of enamel on the front surfaces, and present an unfortunate appearance. This state of affairs, which is unjustly thought of as neglect, is usually observed in children between the ages of 3 - 6.

Caries is as prevalent as ever and the prohibition of the eating of cariogenic foodstuffs during school hours has been seen to cause a reduction in caries by at least 36% in a trial study of two Dorset schools, in close proximity to one another, one being used as a control. A few of the school tuck shops in Poole sell foodstuffs which are non cariogenic such as potato crisps and nuts. This is commendable.

There can be little real doubt that sugar in its numerous forms and especially in the form of sweets is one of the main contributing factors to dental decay. It is rather startling to read that from 1961 to 1966 the volume of retail sales of chocolate and sugar confectionery rose from £272 millions to £340 millions. The figure of £340 millions gives a figure averaging £7 per head of the population and this does not include cakes, pastries and sweet biscuits. Advertising on television by sweet firms cost £7,500,000 in 1966. It is necessary for a continued effort to encourage people to cut down on the amount of sugar and sweets between meals and to eat apples and other raw fruit instead.

F.E.R. Williams, L.D.S. (Bristol)
Borough School Dental Officer

Attendances and Treatment

First visit	2611
Subsequent visits	5290
Total visits	7901
Additional courses of treatment commenced	517
Fillings in permanent teeth	5560
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3926
Permanent teeth filled	4503
Deciduous teeth filled	3847
Permanent teeth extracted	392
Deciduous teeth extracted	2926
General anaesthetics	626
Emergencies	437
Number of pupils x-rayed	338
Prophylaxis	355
Teeth otherwise conserved	535
Number of teeth root filled	41
Inlays	1
Crowns	25
Courses of treatment completed	3084

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	85
New cases commenced during year	74
Cases completed during year	38
Cases discontinued during year	2
No. of removable appliances fitted	85
No. of fixed appliances fitted	8
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	8

Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2
Number of dentures supplied	2

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	5
by Doctor (Anaesthetist)	626

Inspections

(a) First inspections at school. Number of pupils	10026
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	2617
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	5337
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	5072
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	518
Number of (c) found to require treatment	507

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	1454
Sessions devoted to inspection	76
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	3

PART TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944 to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1968, 146 certificates of fitness for employment were issued.

No child was considered unfit for employment.

Eight children were examined and found fit to be employed in entertainments during the year.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

Since the attendance rate at minor ailment clinics has steadily fallen over the years it was decided to discontinue these clinics with effect from the 1st October.

School medical inspections are held on average once per week in senior schools and at least once per month in primary schools when children may be brought forward for special examination if necessary.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1968 until the 30th September were as follows:-

						No. of Children	No. of Attendances
Branksome	...	...	...	...	...	20	23
Hamworthy	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sylvan	...	...	...	...	...	48	64
Oakdale	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	54	73
						<u>123</u>	<u>161</u>

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Ailment Clinics during the year:

Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Eyes (a) Vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Ears (a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nose or throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Development (a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nervous System								
(a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Psychological								
(a) Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>43</u>
						TOTAL		<u>75</u>

POOLE CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CLINIC

The total number of children seen at the Child and Family Guidance Clinic in Poole by the Clinic staff during 1968 was 496. This is an increase of 14 on the previous year. 179 of these were new cases which is an increase of 19 on last year. The Poole Clinic deals with children from the Borough of Poole, and also from the adjoining areas of East Dorset. At the end of the year 14 children were awaiting their first interview.

The total work of the Clinic has been very much helped by the new Educational Psychologist taking up his duties in July and by an additional Psychiatric Social Worker starting in April. The Psychologist has built up again a closer relationship between the Clinic and the school, discussing Clinic children's problems and needs with teachers when visiting the school and indicating ways in which school and the Clinic can co-operate.

Weekly case conferences are held at the Clinic and the teachers from Greenways also attend, so that children receiving help at Greenways are kept under constant review by the Clinic staff. Any help needed by the families of these children from the Psychiatric Social Workers can be discussed.

'Greenways', the Special Day Unit for Maladjusted Children, continues to help children who do not need intensive psychotherapy but who need the support of a small specialised group with a skilled adult to build up their confidence, self-esteem and awareness of ability to succeed. The Unit also provides education for some children who are so disturbed emotionally that they are unable to attend an ordinary school. Unfortunately, they cannot at present be given full-time education and this is something which needs urgent consideration.

W.H. Whiles
Consultant Children's Psychiatrist

Total number of children seen during the year 1968 ...	...	496
New cases seen during 1968 ...	...	179
Children awaiting investigation on 31.12.68 ...	...	14
Cases closed during 1968 ...	...	164
Total number of cases under observation or treatment on 31.12.68 ...	...	332

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED DURING 1968

Sources of Referral of New Cases

Medical Officers ...	...	53
General Practitioners and Hospitals ...	...	81
Education Officer and Headteacher ...	...	22
Children's Officer ...	...	10
Probation Officer ...	...	4
Other Sources ...	...	9
		<u>179</u>

Problems for which Children were Referred

Psychosomatic ...	...	14
Behaviour Problems ...	...	92
Nervous Symptoms ...	...	47
Enuresis ...	...	5
Special Advice ...	...	9
Educational Difficulties ...	...	12
		<u>179</u>

Age Groups

Pre-school ...	...	15
Infant School ...	...	27
Junior School ...	...	81
Secondary Modern School ...	...	48
Grammar School ...	...	7
Left School ...	...	1
		<u>179</u>

Recommendations made on new cases

Still under investigation ...	...	21
Diagnosis and advice only ...	...	42
Superficial treatment ...	...	57
Intensive treatment advised ...	...	30
Residential treatment advised ...	...	6
Admitted to hospital for treatment or investigation ...	...	2
Special Day School for Maladjusted Children, Poole ...	...	21
		<u>179</u>

ANALYSIS OF CASES CLOSED DURING 1968

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diagnosis and Advice			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Transferred to Other Agencies			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unco-operative		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Not Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deceased	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										<u>164</u>

SPEECH THERAPY

During 1968 full sessions were held at the Central, Hamworthy and Branksome Clinics.

189 cases were treated which included 98 new referrals, coming chiefly from School Medical Officers and some from consultants, family doctors and heads of schools.

During the year 71 children were discharged, of which a few proved to be unco-operative. However, several schools were very helpful in supplementing home co-operation and encouraging attendance at the Clinic. Overall attendance at the three clinics was better than in 1967 during term time, but as before, a fall in attendance was consistently noticed during the school holidays.

The majority of patients referred were again of the pre-school and infant school age groups of which approximately three-quarters were boys. This is a slight increase from the previous year, when two-thirds of the patients seen were boys. The most significant speech difficulties have been predominately articulation defects of varying degrees, including several post-operative cleft palate patients, with a smaller proportion of stammerers and children with language problems.

Since the resignation in February of the Speech Therapist of Victoria Home and School for Crippled Children, several severely handicapped children have been treated at the Central Clinic. This is a temporary arrangement until a new therapist is appointed at the school.

Throughout the year, the co-operation and assistance of members of staff at all three clinics has been much appreciated.

ANALYSIS OF YEAR'S WORK

Number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	189
Number of cases discharged	...	...	...	...	71
Number of cases under treatment		...	...	...	118
Number of cases on waiting list		...	...	...	10
Total number of attendance	...	...	...	...	1461

Helen V.A. Barrett, L.C.S.T.
Speech Therapist.

ENURESIS CLINIC

Just over 400 children who have been treated with the buzzer have now been reviewed, and the results are tabulated below.

In each case the response has been recorded at the end of the year of treatment, and at the completion of the treatment, the parents have been advised to notify any relapse which persists.

As far as can be ascertained, the children in the unsuccessful group definitely did not respond to the buzzer, but at subsequent routine medical examinations at school it was found that a number had improved, and a few had become completely dry. This change for the better was also noted in the children who had only partially responded. The excellent recovery rate following the reissue of the buzzer emphasises the importance of recognising that approximately 16% of the children are liable to relapse, and some more than once.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Total number of children treated (including * below)	265	136
Successful (no further enuresis)	149 (56%)	79 (58%)
Very much improved (only occasional enuresis)	16 (6%)	12 (9%)
Improved (Enuresis more than once a month)	48 (18%)	17 (13%)
Unsuccessful	42 (16%)	25 (18%)
Number in this group referred for psychological investigation	14 (33%)	10 (42%)
Selected number reissued with the buzzer	12 (29%)	3 (13%)
Successful	2	2
Very much improved		1
Improved	4	
Unsuccessful	6	
Number of children who relapsed	41 (15%)	23 (17%)
Number reissued with the buzzer	35	19
2nd reissue	5	4
3rd reissue	1	1
Successful	23 (66%)	11 (58%)
Including 4 boys and 2 girls (2nd reissue)		
1 boy and 1 girl (3rd reissue)		
Very much improved	2 (6%)	2 (11%)
Including 1 girl (2nd reissue)		
Improved	3 (9%)	4 (21%)
Including 1 boy and 1 girl (2nd reissue)		
Unsuccessful (adverse home conditions)	3 (9%)	2 (11%)
*Treatment continuing	4	
*Failed to reattend the clinic	1	
*Awaiting reissue	5	4

Summary of the Treatment during 1968

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of children treated	56	17	73
Carried forward from 1967	10	5	15
Number who completed the treatment	37	11	48
Successful			
Including 6 boys and 1 girl (previously relapsed)			
1 boy and 1 girl (previously unsuccessful)	19	4	23
Very much improved	2		2
Improved			
Including 1 boy (previously relapsed)			
1 boy (previously unsuccessful)	10	2	12
Unsuccessful			
Including 1 boy and 1 girl (previously relapsed)			
2 girls (previously unsuccessful)	6	5	11
Number who relapsed during 1968	5	2	7
Number continuing treatment in 1969			
Including 4 boys (previously relapsed)			
2 during 1968	14	4	18

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number awaiting reissue of buzzer			
Including 1 boy (previously relapsed)	5	4	9

H.C. Williamson, M.B. B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.P.H.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

All the children seen during 1968 were between the ages of 5 and school leaving age.

I am concerned at the poor posture of those over the age of 7. could this be habit at home or lack of physical training at school? Rest at home in recumbent position immediately after school, for relaxation is recommended, before a meal. Then the suggested exercises should be performed twice a day at the most convenient time for all concerned. Swimming, skating and games do not take the place of physical gymnastics.

Number of patients attending 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	13
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	356
Number of new patients in 1968	...	...	...	...	17
Number of patients discharged in 1968	...	...	...	...	9
Number of patients attending 31.12.68	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Doctor's Review Clinics	...	...	...	...	3

D.E. Butler, M.C.S.P.
Physiotherapist

AUDIOLOGY UNIT

The activities of this Unit, which continued during the year, may be split into the following sections:-

AUDIOLOGY

Poole children, mainly pre-school who have failed to pass the Health Visitors screening tests, are referred for advice from the Head of the Deaf Department as to whether or not a hearing defect exists.

Statistics for this Section for 1968 are as follows:-

Remaining under investigation from previous year	...	...	...	...	9
New cases referred during the year	...	...	...	...	26
					<u>35</u>
Disposal:					
Referred to Hearing Assessment Clinic	...	...	...	...	6
No significant hearing loss	...	...	...	...	11
Closed - Unco-operative	...	...	...	...	2
Closed - Left District	...	...	...	...	-
Remaining under investigation 31.12.68	...	...	...	...	16
					<u>35</u>

HEARING ASSESSMENT CLINIC

Children are referred for assessment by the Panel from various sources including the Audiology Clinic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons and other Local Authorities.

Statistics for 1968 are as follows:

Remaining under assessment from previous year	...	...	...	...	9
New cases referred during the year: POOLE	...	...	...	...	10
BOURNEMOUTH	...	...	...	...	8
					<u>27</u>

Assessed as Deaf	3
Assessed as Partially Hearing	6
Some defect of hearing - for review	3
Remaining under assessment 31.12.68	5
Closed - No significant hearing loss	8
Unco-operative	-
Left District	2
	<u>27</u>

PROGRESS REVIEW CLINIC

Children who have attended the Assessment Clinic and been ascertained as having defective hearing requiring special educational treatment (either in the Poole Partially Hearing Unit or by Peripatetic help from a teacher of the deaf), are reviewed at Quarterly Progress Review Clinics. Every effort is made to have all such children reviewed by the Panel at least every two years.

Statistics for 1968 are as follows:

Total number of children on Review list 31.12.68...	44
Number reviewed during 1968	22

SCREENING TESTS USING A PURE TONE AUDIOMETER

Sweep tests at 20 decibels are carried out in Primary Schools on all children shortly after admission. The Schools Audiometrician also completes a full audiogram on children whose hearing is considered doubtful at a school medical inspection.

Number of children tested during 1968	Normal	Still under observation	Referred to Medical Officer
1,712	1,358	153	201

Children with abnormalities are investigated further and appropriate treatment arranged either through the minor ailment clinic, the family doctor, the hospital consultant or the Audiology Unit.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Remedial teachers in schools and part-time physiotherapists treated 114 pupils for postural defects during 1968.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped pupils are defined in Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically handicapped |
| (d) Partially hearing | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate |

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1968 and the numbers on the register on 31st December, 1968 are as follows:

	Ascertained in 1968	Total on Register 31.12.68
Blind	-	2
Partially sighted	-	1
Deaf	3	4
Partially Hearing	4	24
Delicate	-	1

	Ascertained in 1968	Total on Register 31.12.68
Educationally sub-normal	109	518
Epileptic	-	2
Maladjusted	30	95
Physically handicapped ...	3	30
Speech defect	-	-
	<u>149</u>	<u>677</u>

Of the 109 educationally sub-normal pupils ascertained during the year 104 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, 4 for admission to a day special school and one for admission to a residential special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

15 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped, remaining in the same category.

32 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be no longer handicapped.

16 pupils were examined and recommended for care and guidance after leaving school.

11 pupils were examined but were not deemed to require care and guidance after leaving school.

7 children were found to be unsuitable for education at school during the year and reports were issued in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

14 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

All handicapped pupils in attendance at schools in the borough, together with those at Wimborne Day Special School, are given an annual medical examination when their placement is also briefly reviewed.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Category	No. at end of 1967	Admitted during 1968	Discharged during 1968	No. at end of 1968
Blind	1	-	-	1
Partially sighted	2	-	-	2
Deaf	1	1	-	2
Partially hearing	1	-	-	1
Delicate	1	-	-	1
Physically handicapped (Residential)	9	5	3	11
(Day)	10	-	3	7
E.S.N. (Residential)	6	1	2	5
E.S.N. (Day)	27	13	9	31
Maladjusted includes Penwithen Hostel	19	9	5	23
Epileptic	1		1	-
TOTAL	78	29	23	84

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1968 127 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1968 there were 4 children from the Borough in approved schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Details of infectious diseases occurring in school children during the year are included in Table IV on Page 73.

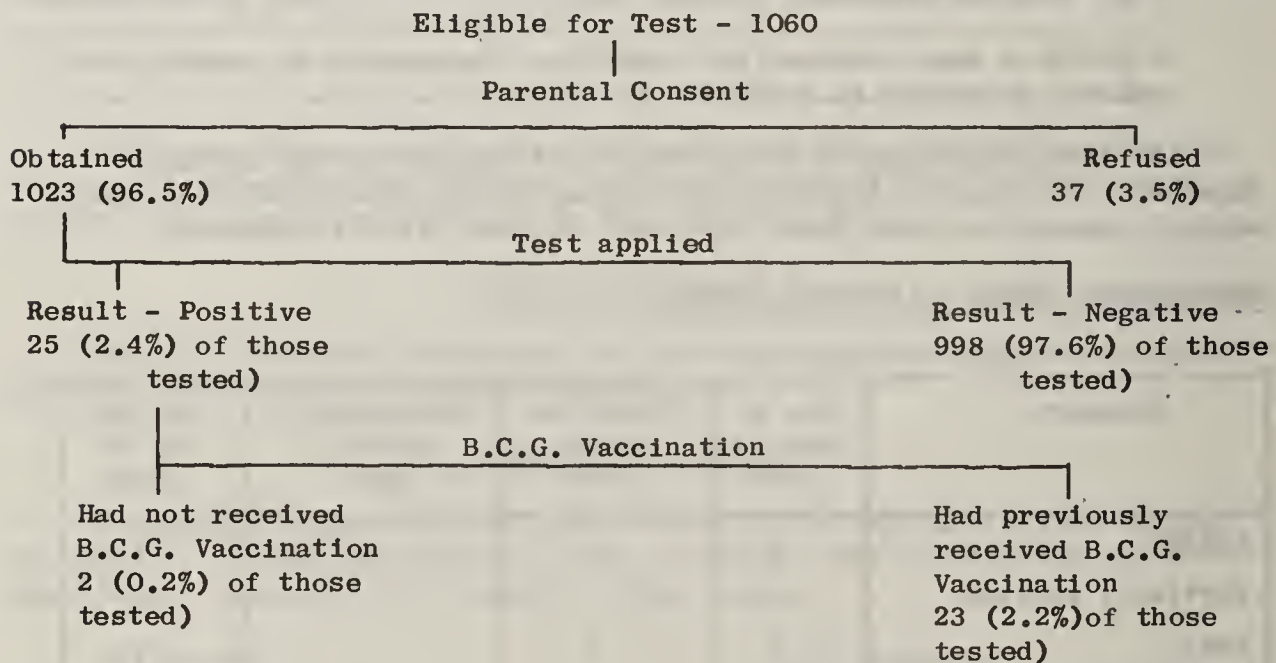
TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

The tuberculin testing, by the Heaf Test, of children on their entry to school was continued during the year. This test is incorporated with the routine medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

The Chest Physician is most co-operative and investigates all positive reactors, with their contacts where considered advisable in an endeavour to discover the probable source of infection.

The Health Visitor, after visiting the homes of all children showing a Grade 3 or 4 positive reaction, completes a domiciliary report giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the year 1968.



Detailed of B.C.G. and other vaccinal statistics will be found on pages 74-75

PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

The provision of milk to Secondary Schools ceased at the end of the Summer Term 1968.

During the Autumn Term 91.1% of the school children, attending maintained primary schools, took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk, and 93.3% of those attending non-maintained primary schools.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 9,067. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1968 the total number of such meals provided was 210,936.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR SUPERANNUATION
AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 22 teachers were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, 87 entrants to training colleges were examined.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Administration

National Health Service Act, 1946

- Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Midwifery
- Health Visiting
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Domestic Help
- Prevention of illness, care and after-care
 - Tuberculosis
 - Exfoliative Cytology
 - After Care
 - Liaison with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital
 - Chiropody
 - Mobile Meals
 - Incontinence Pads
 - Prevention of break-up of families
 - Health Education
 - Fluoridation
 - Mental Health

National Assistance Act, 1948:

- Welfare of the Blind
- Welfare of the Deaf
- Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

ADMINISTRATION

In January, 1961, the Minister of Health approved a Scheme of Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions made by the Poole Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958. These Delegated Functions were assumed by the Health Committee on the 1st April, 1961, and relate to the following :

- (i) Health Centres
- (ii) Care of Mothers and Young Children
- (iii) Midwifery
- (iv) Health Visiting
- (v) Home Nursing
- (vi) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (vii) Prevention of illness, Care and After-care
- (viii) Home Help
- (ix) Mental Health (except Residential Accommodation)
- (x) Welfare arrangements for Disabled Persons
- (xi) Disabled Persons (Employment) Act - Section 3
- (xii) Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Prior to the commencement of the Scheme of Delegation most of these functions were vested in the Poole Area Health Sub-Committee of the Dorset County Council.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Ante-Natal care

During 1967 Ante-Natal Clinics were discontinued as most women attended their private doctor's surgery for ante-natal care. It was found however, that there was still a need for a clinic session in the Hamworthy area.

During 1968, 36 women attended 43 sessions at Hamworthy Clinic. A total of 221 attendances were made.

Expectant mothers are now booked and cared for in their own homes.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

These facilities are available to expectant mothers booked for institutional confinement as well as those being attended by the Council's Domiciliary Midwives.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes, 1968

Name of Clinic	Average Attendance per session	First Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions.
Hamworthy	3	15	120	40
Oakdale	5	29	216	48
Branksome	8	59	387	50
Central	5	32	199	41
Hillbourne	5	46	244	46
TOTAL		181	1166	225

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not employ any staff to deal with the special problems of the unmarried mother and her child but Welfare Workers employed by the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare carry out their duties in close co-operation with the officials of the Health Department. For this service an annual grant is made to the Association.

Facilities provided for unmarried mothers include advice from Health Visitors and Midwives, arrangements for maternity beds at hospital and arrangements for admission to Maternity Homes through the co-operation of the Moral Welfare Workers. The Borough Council is not directly responsible for the provision of any Mother and Baby Homes, but financial responsibility is accepted for the maintenance of cases admitted to Homes administered under the auspices of the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare and other approved Homes. Altogether 9 mothers were admitted to Homes during 1968, for which this Authority accepted financial responsibility.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

These are available free of charge for all domiciliary confinements and the contents of the maternity outfits conform to the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Health. During 1968, 211 outfits were issued for domiciliary confinements within the Borough of Poole.

Notification of Births

The Public Health (Notification of Births) Act, 1965, came into operation on 5th September, 1965. An additional duty was imposed on district councils (such as Poole) exercising delegated health and welfare functions. Notifications of births are now made directly to the Medical Officer of Health of that authority instead of the County Medical Officer.

The table below shows the actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Stillbirths	Total Adjusted Births
1 Domiciliary	259	-	259
2 Institutional	1282	24	1306
3 TOTAL	1541	24	1565

These figures are further sub-divided as follows :-

Number of domiciliary births attended by Midwives	255
Number of domiciliary births attended by G.P.'s	4
Number of births at Poole General Hospital (Poole area)	907

Number of Poole Mothers confined in Maternity Units

Aston Grays Maternity Home	...	...	...	16
Firs Maternity Home	...	...	...	343
Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe	...	...	...	31
Others	...	...	...	9

A further 604 births occurred in Poole to mothers who normally reside outside the Borough.

Child Health Clinics

Details of the premises and times of opening are shown on pages 6 - 8 of this report.

Children seen at Child Health Clinics who are considered to require specialist advice are sent to the family doctor, who in turn may refer them to Consultant Paediatricians employed by the Regional Hospital Board. Failing this the consent of the General Practitioner is obtained before referring the child directly for specialist opinion. The clinical work of the centres is purely preventive in character and aims at early detection of congenital and acquired defects and diseases with the object of referring such cases to the family doctor for his attention. Each Child Health Clinic is attended by a medical officer, and infants are examined at the first attendance and thereafter as required, any showing signs of deviation from normal health being referred to the family doctor.

Attendances at Child Health Clinics during 1968

Centre	Average Attendance per Session	New cases				Total Attendances	Sessions
		Born in					
		1968	1967	1963-66	Totals		
Branksome	47	216	255	205	676	4394	115
Broadstone	32	92	73	195	360	1627	51
Central	34	175	200	135	510	3419	101
Hamworthy	31	100	120	89	309	2322	71
Herbert Ave.	27	62	75	82	219	1332	50
Hillbourne	36	90	88	261	439	1595	52
Newtown	42	91	86	180	357	2036	48
Oakdale	33	116	93	361	570	2320	71
Old Town	16	25	37	101	163	810	51
Turlin Moor	12	46	33	28	107	527	45
Wallisdown	32	79	94	270	443	1657	52
TOTAL		1092	1154	1907	4153	22039	707

Dental Care

The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age are shown in the tables which

follow. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a dental technician.

Expectant and nursing mothers are now able to obtain dentures through the general dental service without payment, whereas hitherto this could only be done through the local authority service. This arrangement is an advantage to many mothers as their treatment can be continued by their usual dental practitioner.

	First inspection	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total visits	Fillings	Teeth filled	Teeth extracted	General anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed	No. of dentures supplied
Expectant and nursing mothers	41	27	27	39	41	80	67	49	31	6	1	3	11	-	23	2
Children under five	165	143	143	153	153	306	248	239	44	28	11	3	5	99	132	-

Family Planning

A limited service has for several years been provided at Hamworthy Clinic for persons requiring such advice on medical grounds only and on production of a letter from their General Practitioner.

With the inception of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, the existing power of local authorities is extended. The Act confers on local health authorities a general power, with the approval of the Minister of Health (and when the Minister directs, imposes a duty on them) to make arrangements for the giving of advice on contraception, the medical examination of persons seeking such advice and the supply of contraceptive substances and appliances. The Act extended the existing powers of local health authorities to enable them to provide advice on contraceptives and supplies for any persons who need them on social grounds and not (as hitherto) only in medical cases and the authority is empowered to recover such charges as are considered reasonable having regard to the means of the recipient.

In response to increasing demand the service has been extended to our Branksome and Hillbourne Clinics in association with diagnostic Cytology.

The table below shows the sessions held and attendances made.

Clinic	Sessions	First Attendances	Total Attendances
Branksome	51	135	325
Hamworthy	85	87	759
Hillbourne	16	21	101

Care of Premature Infants

A good liaison has been established with hospital paediatric units and no difficulty is encountered in obtaining institutional care for premature infants where necessary.

Weight at birth	Born in Hospital				Premature live births								Premature Still-births.	
					Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home.				Transferred to a hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Born	
		within 24 hrs of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hrs of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hrs of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	in hospital	at home or in a nursing home
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. 2lb 3oz. or less	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Over 2 lb 3oz up to and including 3lb 4oz	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
3. Over 3lb 4oz up to and including 4lb 6oz.	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
4. Over 4lb 6oz up to and including 4lb 15 oz.	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
5. Over 4lb 15oz up to and including 5lb 8oz	34	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. TOTAL	71	3	6	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-

Children "At Risk"

The number of children on the "At Risk" register at the end of the year was 1,247.

Day Nursery

Admission is confined to children between the ages of two and five years, whose mothers find it necessary by reason of social circumstances to obtain work in order to support the family, or who are single, widowed or

have a disabled or invalid husband. A charge is made in respect of each child admitted, and the Chairman of the Health Committee, in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, is empowered to reduce the amount in case of hardship. The following order of priority was adopted by the Dorset County Council when applications for admission of children to the day nursery were being considered:

- (a) Children living with only one parent or guardian in poor circumstances upon whose earnings their maintenance depends;
- (b) Children for whose daily care arrangements are desirable by reason of the necessity for the person who would normally have care of them in the home, to be gainfully occupied in order to maintain a reasonable minimum standard of subsistence;
- (c) Children not amounting to a qualification under (a) or (b) above, or by reason of a need for training.

Statistics

Day Nursery	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of approved places	50	50	50	50	50
Number of children on register at end of year	69	80	83	69	64
Average daily attendance during year	34	49	51	46	48

Incidence of Congenital Malformation (Circular C.M.O. 13/63)

Arrangements have been made to collect the information required.

During 1968, 49 such abnormalities were noted on the birth notification cards, 5 of which were in respect of domiciliary confinements.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

In Poole there are 8 persons registered as Child Minders and 20 premises are registered as private day nurseries. All the nurseries registered are in the form of "play groups" in either private or church halls and open for part time attendance only.

From time to time visits are made to these registered persons and premises to ensure that the regulations are being complied with.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

As from the 1st June, 1961, the Ministry of Health instructed that coupons would no longer be required for Vitamin A and D tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice, but that these supplementary foods should be charged for at the rate of sixpence per packet, one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per bottle respectively. Arrangements for the issue of national dried milk in exchange for coupons at the rate of two shillings and fourpence per tin remain unaltered. The arrangements for the distribution of the foods through the Health Clinics remains unaltered. During the year 1968 1363 tins of national dried milk were issued, 683 bottles of cod liver oil, 1363 packets of vitamin A and D tablets and 13,712 bottles of orange juice.

MIDWIFERY

(Section 23)

Medical supervision is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and non-medical supervision by the Borough Nursing Officer.

Refresher Courses

The Central Midwives Board require all practising midwives to undertake a course of post-graduate training once in every five years and arrangements are made to meet this requirement. During 1968, three midwives attended refresher courses.

Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951

Number of cases where medical aid was summoned during the year for domiciliary cases where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	41
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Deliveries attended by Midwives employed by the Authority

Doctor booked (a) present at delivery	17
(b) not present	239
Doctor not booked (a) present at delivery	-
(b) not present at delivery	-
Total	256

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day	936
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Training

In September 1961 in accordance with an agreement reached between the Dorset County Council and the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, a Part II Midwifery Training School was set up at Poole General Hospital, the pupils receiving the second half of their training period on the district in Poole or the surrounding area.

During 1968, 9 pupil Midwives had completed their district training.

Single Period Midwifery Training

This training does away with Parts I and II. An experimental course is now under way and the first group of pupils commenced district training on the 8th December, 1968.

Obstetric Nurse Training

Domiciliary midwives participate in this training and from time to time students from the local hospital spend a day on the district with a midwife.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Twelve whole time District Health Visitors are employed together with three Liaison Health Visitors;

- (a) for care of the elderly and physically handicapped; and
- (b) chest clinic duties.

All Health Visitors, with the exception of the Liaison Health Visitors, are also employed as School Nurses spending an average of three sessions a week on these duties.

Group Attachment

Five Health Visitors are attached to groups of medical practitioners.

Experience with this deployment of Health Visitors has been such as to merit extension of the experimental period further but the limit would appear to have been reached as all the major group practices are now covered. Attachment to single handed or small practices is neither practical nor economical, but every opportunity will be used to enhance liaison.

Routine Visiting

A record card is prepared for each District Health Visitor following the notification of each birth so that she may commence visiting at the appropriate time to give advice on general management and health matters. Excellent co-operation exists with the hospital authority and prompt notification regarding essential details is received in time for the first visit. Following the first visit, circumstances determine the frequency of follow-up. As in previous years more time is being given to needy families and aged persons. Domiciliary visiting of the tuberculous is carried out by the Liaison Health Visitor for this service.

Phenylketonuria

Health Visitors performed routine tests on infants at the age of six weeks.

Screening Tests of Hearing

Screening Tests of Hearing are performed by the Health Visitor on every child at about the age of six months. Children who fail to pass the test are referred for medical opinion.

Care of the Elderly

The concept of the care of the family as a whole has now been well established. Work is carried out with all groups in the community but special attention is given to elderly persons. They are given every encouragement and help to live a happy and independent life within their own home or if necessary in special dwellings with warden service. When necessary, arrangements are made for the provision of a home help, meals-on-wheels, chiropody treatment, and for the loan of medical aids when these are not provided through the National Health Service. If however, their requirements cannot be met by the domiciliary services, initial arrangements are made to secure their admission to County Council Residential Accommodation or to private Homes for the Elderly on either a long-term or temporary basis. During the year 521 new applications for help were received.

Surveys

In addition to their routing duties, Health Visitors play a valuable part in various national and local surveys that are undertaken from time to time on problems of socio-medical import. These services, as well as contributing to medical knowledge, give an added interest to their work.

Attendance at Clinics

The Health Visitor is responsible for the Child Health centres in her area and attends all sessions as part of her duties. Advice is given on the various problems raised by mothers and when necessary consultations with the clinic medical officers are arranged. Most of the children are immunised or vaccinated at the child health centres and when possible booster doses are given before the child reaches school age. Health education is a prominent function of the centre and in this the Health Visitor plays a major role.

Training of Student Nurses

Health Visitors assist with the training of student nurses in the social aspects of disease. Students from Poole General Hospital accompany the Health Visitors for home visits, visits to schools, to day nurseries

and play groups.

Facilities for Refresher Courses

All Health Visitors attend a post-graduate course of study once in five years. During 1968, three Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course.

Summary of Cases and Visits made (Excluding
work as School Nurse) by Health Visitors.

	Cases	Effective visits
Children under 5	6017	18654
Persons over 65	1237	3218
Mentally disordered	7	20
Persons discharged from Hospital other than Mental Hospital (excluding Maternity Cases)	123	132
Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis		15
Expectant and Nursing Mothers		4148
Problem families		128
Handicapped persons		908
Children "at risk"		262
Special visits		849
Other visits		1072
Tuberculosis Visitor:		
Total number of visits to tuberculosis households		329
Ineffective Visits:		
Total number of ineffective visits (not included in above figures)		4873

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

Administrative Arrangements

In Poole the establishment of District Nurses is 18. Each District Nurse is mobile either by providing her own car with a car allowance or, alternatively, by use of a fleet vehicle. Two male Queen's District Nurses attend to male patients in appropriate cases.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

The district nurses continue to work under the instructions of the family doctor.

As part of an experiment in the attachment of district nurses, one nurse assists with treatment at a doctors' surgery during surgery hours one morning per week.

Patients are prepared for diagnostic X-ray examination on request from Poole General Hospital and patients are nursed at home following discharge from hospital.

It will be seen from the summary below that most of her work is caring for the elderly who are ill in their own homes.

There is very good liaison between the district nurses and the Health Visitors having special responsibility for the aged, the infirm and the handicapped.

Group Attachment

Attachment of District Nurses is not as yet practical owing to the relatively small number available. By controlling the deployment centrally a much more efficient and economical distribution can be achieved.

Liaison with Hospitals

Discharge notices of patients requiring treatment are sent by the Medical Social Worker. This ensures continuity of treatment and the arrangement works well.

Refresher Courses

District Nurses attend refresher courses arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. During 1968 two District Nurses attended a refresher course.

Preliminary meetings have been held with the local Hospital Staff with a view to setting up an integrated course for training Enrolled District Nurses.

Senior Nursing Officers who are undertaking the Nursing Administration Course arranged by the Royal College of Nursing, visit the Health Department in order to gain an insight into community care.

This is a new innovation in Poole which commenced in 1968.

Summary of Cases attended and visits paid by Home Nurses, 1968

Classification	New Cases	Total visits
Patients nursed during the year	2084	56866
Patients who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1968	97	490
Patients who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1968	1174	39349

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

IMMUNOLOGY

Calendar of Injections

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
5 months	1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus. Oral Poliomyelitis.	4-6 weeks.
7 months	2	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus. Oral Poliomyelitis.	4-6 weeks.
12 months	3	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus. Oral Poliomyelitis.	
13 months	4	Measles	
14 months	5	Smallpox	
4½ - 5 years		Diphtheria and Tetanus. Oral Poliomyelitis	
Over 12 years		B.C.G.	

Details of immunisations carried out are to be found on pages 74-75

HOME HELP SERVICE

The demand for this service continues to increase. The rise in the number of cases was mainly due to the need for giving help to the aged and infirm. The service is also being used more frequently to assist "After-Care" patients. Early discharge from hospital is often dependent upon the availability of home help, and immediate and sufficient help in such cases is of prime importance for the quick recovery of the patient.

Since Home Helps receive their instructions by post and work from their own homes, visits to the administrative offices are becoming less frequent, unless Helps have specific problems which they wish to discuss with the Organiser.

Although regular visits are carried out by the Organiser and her assistant to the Helps during the course of their duties, it was evident that regular meetings of all Home Helps were useful if only to enable them to "compare notes" and to meet new colleagues working within the service.

In Poole there is a full-time Home Help Organiser together with an Assistant Organiser. The whole-time equivalent is 53 full-time Home Helps. At the end of the year 88 part-time Helps were in employment. The number of cases where Domestic Help was provided during the year is shown in the following table.

	Home help to households for persons:					
	aged 65 or over on first visit in 1968 (1)	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1968				
		Chronic sick and Tubercu- lous (2)	Mentally disordered (3)	Maternity (4)	Others (5)	Total (6)
Number of cases	707	17	2	25	101	852

The Home Helps worked a total of 78,057 hours in assisting the 852 cases.

HEALTH EDUCATION

With the absence from the establishment of a Health Education Officer, every effort is made, within the limits of the staff available, to emphasise the importance of Health Education in the form of lectures, displays, films, posters and the distribution of literature.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

This Section of the National Health Service Act gives a wide scope to local health authorities for implementing schemes for the prevention of illness and for the after-care of patients generally. Also included under this Section during 1962, were the local health authorities' responsibilities for mental illness and mental subnormality, which has had the effect of repealing Section 51 in the original National Health Service Act, 1946.

Tuberculosis

A full-time Liaison Health Visitor is employed in duties associated with the Chest Clinic. Her function is to co-ordinate the clinical and domiciliary care of patients, when requested by the Consultant Chest Physician. Arrangements are made for issuing free milk grants to necessitous cases. One sleeping shelter is available for issue when required to domiciliary cases. The Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society continues to provide an after-care service to meet the needs of tuberculous patients. In addition, in Poole there is an active Voluntary Association for the care of tuberculous patients.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Tuberculosis Contacts

In this scheme the contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis are given a preliminary skin test by the Chest Physician, and vaccinated where necessary.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for protecting children reaching the age of thirteen years has continued and all private and public schools are included in the scheme as well as those under the control of the local Education Authority. Statistics relating to this are to be found on page 75.

Exfoliative Cytology

In conjunction with the Pathological Department of Poole General Hospital this service was started in March, 1966 for the examination of cervical smears. Sessions are held at four of our clinics jointly with Family Planning and the waiting period for patients is kept at an absolute minimum.

Record of Sessions and Attendances - 1968.

Clinic	Sessions	First Attendances	Total Attendances
Branksome	51	229	273
Central	44	391	427
Hamworthy	46	28	159
Hillbourne	15	33	48

After-Care

In exercising their functions under this Section the Poole Corporation follow the agency arrangement made by the Dorset County Council who utilise the services of the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Arrangements are made to provide care and after-care services to patients discharged from hospital or homebound invalids, including the aged and chronic sick.

Holiday Homes

On the recommendation of general medical practitioners, arrangements were made for 6 persons to have a recuperative holiday.

Liaison with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital

Friendly co-operation was maintained with the Paediatrician and Ward Staff. It has been possible to pass on earliest information to area Health Visitors and to reciprocate with details relating to the social background of child patients. Information relating to recently discharged patients has been passed on promptly for follow-up visiting.

Chiropody

During the year there has been a heavy demand for the chiropody service which is provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society with the help of substantial financial grants from the County Council. Local chiropodists are engaged by the Society and sessions are held at the Central, Branksome and Hamworthy Clinics. Patients are seen by appointment and a nominal charge of 2s. 6d. is made towards the cost of the chiropodists' fee, dressings and drugs. Ambulance Service transport is arranged when necessary. Priority is given to elderly and physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. During the year 711 sessions were held, the total attendance was 5,652 and 12 domiciliary visits were made.

Mobile Meals

This service for housebound elderly, or physically handicapped persons is provided by arrangement with the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. During the year 297 persons were served and 13,248 meals were delivered.

Luncheon Clubs

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service has opened three Luncheon Clubs on one day per week, for the benefit of elderly lonely persons. During the year 4,518 meals were served. A further club, organised by a joint committee of four churches, is held at Broadstone.

Incontinence Pads

No major scheme for the supply of incontinence pads has been put into operation. Pads have been supplied in selected cases, and the Health Committee has approved a pilot scheme for the supply of pads to National Assistance level cases without the necessity of making a charge. In other appropriate cases pads have been supplied through charitable funds, such as the Marie Curie foundation.

An efficient gas incinerator is provided in the Central Clinic. Also members of the nursing staff have direct access to the furnaces at the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works. The mobile sanitary operatives employed in the department have assisted in the collection and destruction of soiled pads and dressings where no other arrangement has been possible.

In Poole there is a foul laundry service with loan bed linen facilities using a commercial laundry whose vehicles operate throughout the Borough. This service is operated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946,

and as a consequence no further charge is required if the patient is already receiving the services of a Home Help. The foul laundry service operates at the request of the District Nurses or General Practitioners.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Following the pattern established by the Dorset County Council, the function relating to the Prevention of Break-up of Families has been vested in the County Children's Officer. It was decided also that the joint Committees representing both County and Borough interests should continue to meet.

Administration

The mental health service is administered by the Borough Health Committee, and is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The central office comprises a staff Medical Officer (part time) and an Administrative Assistant who also has duties in connection with blind welfare and physically handicapped persons. Field work is undertaken by a Senior Mental Welfare Officer assisted by two Mental Welfare Officers. Liaison with the County is maintained through the Senior Officer for Mental Health.

Work undertaken in the Community

(a) MENTAL ILLNESS

The total number of patients referred for services other than admission to hospital by general medical practitioners, hospitals, police, etc., was 261. In addition 195 patients were admitted to psychiatric hospitals through the agency of the mental welfare officers in the following manner :-

INFORMAL		EMERGENCY		OBSERVATION		TREATMENT		COURT ORDER		TOTAL	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
59	82	8	8	8	19	-	6	4	1	79	116

The majority of patients were admitted to Herrison Hospital, Dorchester, and 72% were on an informal basis. The number of known re-admissions to hospitals was 89.

(b) MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

(1) New Cases (including children classified as E.S.N. and maladjusted.)

During the year 34 new cases were reported.

Referred by:	Under 16		Over 16	
	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	-	-	1	-
Education Authority	7	17	-	-
Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Other Sources	3	1	2	3
	10	18	3	3

Of the above cases, 26 were placed under community care, 1 admitted to a hospital, in 3 cases action has been deferred, and in 4 cases no action was considered to be necessary.

Every effort is made to help all persons over school leaving age secure and maintain employment in the community. Of the new cases, 7 were placed in suitable employment. Good liaison is maintained with local employers, the Youth Employment Officer and the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

(ii) Existing Cases

There are varying degrees of mental sub-normality, and for convenience, the statistics given below include a number of children leaving schools, who for reasons of either sub-normal intelligence, personality disorder or maladjustment, are deemed to require care and guidance in the community for at least a limited period.

On the 31st December, 222 persons were receiving care and guidance in the community.

These are classified as follows :-

Subnormal (Inc. E.S.N. and Maladjusted)				Severely Subnormal			
Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	6	33	44	33	25	29	50

Of the above cases, 99 (47 males and 52 females) attend Training Centres, 11 (1 male and 10 females) receive home teaching, 57 are working in the community and 55 are not suitable for training, but some are occupied at home.

(iii) Short-term Care

In order to relieve the position at home, short term care was arranged for nine persons. Of these, six were admitted to hospital and three to private or voluntary homes.

(iv) Hospital care

During the year five persons were admitted for long term care and on the 31st December, eight were awaiting admission as follows :-

Urgent admission	...	...	5	(2 children, 3 adults)
Non-urgent admission	...	...	3	(2 children, 1 adult)

On the 31st December, 118 patients were resident in hospital on a long term basis.

(v) Training Centre

For many mentally handicapped persons residing in Poole and East Dorset, 1968 has been a memorable year. After many years of waiting, the new Training Centre at Plantation Road was formally opened on 3rd October. Many people regard this Centre as one of the finest in the South of England. There is accommodation for at least 100 adult trainees and 80 children, and the building has been designed to ensure that the Junior Centre, which is regarded largely as a school, is quite separate from the Adult Centre, which has more the character of an industrial workshop.

The spacious rooms within the Adult Centre give ample opportunity for the practice of industrial work. An increasing variety of such work is now undertaken. The need for social education however, has not been overlooked. There is a "domestic flat" and a further education and domestic science room. It has been found that a combined programme of industrial work and social education gives the trainees a feeling of satisfaction and achievement which helps to make them happy, efficient and useful members of the community. The trainees have been provided with a large dining hall which has a servery to the central kitchen. The remainder of the adult centre comprises a medical inspection room, staff rooms, administration, storerooms, cloakrooms and toilets.

The Junior Centre is comprised of four main classrooms, one of which is equipped for domestic science and another for manual instruction. The Hall, complete with stage, serves as a dining room and beyond the stage there are two large rooms for the nursery classes. This area has its own toilet and cloakroom accommodation. The Special Care Unit, which is situated at the opposite end of the Centre, comprises two large rooms together with toilet and cloakroom facilities, and has a separate entrance. Within the Junior Centre there is ample storage accommodation and rooms for medical inspection and physiotherapy.

The Junior and Adult Centres together comprise a total floor area of 30,321 square feet, and as a matter of interest, the outside perimeter of the building measures over a quarter of a mile.

The building was designed and sited in order to retain as many as possible of the existing mature trees, mainly pines and oaks, and to preserve the heath-like character of the area. Separate play grounds have been provided, adjacent to the Junior Centre, for the nursery classes and special care unit. The adult trainees and juniors will later have the advantage of a large grassed play area at the rear of the Junior Centre.

In keeping with the Centre, a new heated indoor swimming pool has been built within the grounds. The building has a total floor area of 2,500 sq. ft., of which the pool itself measures 25 feet x 40 feet and has a capacity of approximately 21,000 gallons. The pool water is heated by off peak electricity and the space heating is a ducted warm air system from the main building boiler house.

The total cost of the pool exceeds £12,000 and has been provided by the Training Centre Parent Teacher Association, with considerable help and support from many individuals and other organisations.

On the 31st December, 161 persons were attending the Centre divided as follows :-

	JUNIOR CENTRE		ADULT CENTRE	
	M	F	M	F
BOROUGH CASES	24	17	18	28
COUNTY CASES	16	11	28	19
TOTAL	40	28	46	47

In addition one child and one adult resident in Field Place Home, New Milton, attend Christchurch Training Centre, nine children attend the Centre for Spastics and one a Unit for Autistic Children.

Mid-day meals for children, trainees and staff are cooked in the Central Kitchen at the Centre and during the year 31,025 meals were served.

Transport to and from the Centre is provided by arrangement with three private contractors who supply five vehicles. One other vehicle is kept at the Centre. Six persons are employed as coach escorts and 141 children and trainees are conveyed daily. Adult trainees are encouraged to use public transport whenever possible and 16 now travel daily by bus. One person is employed as a bus escort.

Due to the size of the premises and the additional number of persons attending, it has been necessary to increase the staff accordingly. On the 13st December, the establishment was as follows :-

Adult Centre	1 Manager, 1 Senior Supervisor, 5 Supervisors
Junior Centre	1 Headteacher, 5 Teachers, 3 Attendants, 1 Physiotherapist (part-time), 1 Trainee Teacher.
Kitchen	1, Cook, 3 Canteen Assistants
Office	1 Clerk/Typist (part-time)
Other staff	1 Caretaker, 1 Assistant Caretaker, 5 Cleaners

Adequate training for teaching staff is essential and in addition to attendance at short refresher courses, one staff member has been seconded on a one-year course leading to the award of the Diploma of the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. During the year one member of the staff was successful in obtaining the Diploma.

The Centre House Committee is composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillors Mrs. W. Chaffey and Mr. J.A. Wilkins and Miss Evered. The County Council is represented by Mrs. E.P. Bravery, Mrs. K. E. Lambert and Mrs. W. Chaffey. The Committee met on three occasions during the year.

The Parent Teacher Association continues to stimulate interest in the Centre's activities. A number of outings and socials were arranged for the children, trainees and parents during the year. Some 40 trainees now attend the Social Club.

(c) AFTER CARE

Anyone who has had experience of mental illness will probably agree that good mental health is a most prized possession. Mental illness not only affects the individual, but quite frequently causes a complex situation within the family group which may have far reaching results. It is one of the functions of the mental health social worker to help allay anxiety within the family, and, if possible, to resolve the environmental problems which quite often surround the patient's illness. It is difficult to evaluate this work in terms of the limitation of the effects of the patient's illness and the prevention of further illness and possible family break up. A major portion of the mental welfare officer's time, however, is absorbed in this kind of work, and it is of interest to note that over 3,700 visits in connection with mental illness were made during the year.

Case conferences at Herrison and St. Ann's Hospitals are attended regularly by the officers, and cases referred for after-care are visited and given all possible help and advice. Reports on the patient's progress are sent to the hospital consultant and the general medical practitioner concerned.

During the year 93 cases were referred and on the 31st December, 163 patients were on the after-care register. To help in the rehabilitation of certain patients, a Therapeutic Social Club is open one evening per week at Branksome Clinic.

The County Council's After Care Hostel in Parkstone is making a valuable contribution to the effective rehabilitation of some patients.

The Wessex Regional Hospital Board Day Hospital in Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth, is providing therapeutic treatment for certain patients who have not yet reached a stage when they are able to work under normal conditions, but are not considered to be in need of in-patient treatment. On the 31st December, 15 patients from Poole were attending the Day Hospital.

(d) MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

These officers are concerned with all aspects of mental disorder

and the value of their work within the community cannot be over stated. For patients requiring urgent admission to hospital the services of a mental welfare officer resident in the Borough are available 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The total number of visits made during the year was 4,495 divided as follows :-

To persons suffering from mental illness	...	...	943
To persons suffering from mental subnormality	775
After- care visits...	1716
Other visits...	1061
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TOTAL			4495
<hr/>			

Adequate training and professional qualification for mental welfare officers is now essential. One officer has completed a two year course of training and has been awarded the Certificate in Social Work. Whenever possible other officers are sent on short refresher courses during the year and are given every encouragement to attend meetings and discussion groups with other social workers.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

(Sections 29 and 30)

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme. Field work is undertaken by three qualified home teachers whose main duty is to visit blind and partially sighted persons in the community, and give advice and help in order that they may overcome their handicap and lead as normal a life as possible. Liaison with the County is maintained through their Welfare Officer for the Blind. There is also close liaison with the Western Regional Association for the Blind who act as agents for the Department of Health and Social Security for statistical purposes.

Registration

On the 31st December there were 320 blind persons and 55 partially sighted persons on the register. These are divided as follows :-

Blind

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	-	32	36	75	175	109	211

Partially Sighted

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	-	7	9	7	30	16	39

The number of registered blind and partially sighted persons has risen by 21% during the past seven years.

					<u>Blind</u>	<u>Partially Sighted</u>
New cases registered since						
1st January, 1968. ...	...	...	...	...	42	7
Transfers in ...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Transfers out ...	...	...	...	...	24	4
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	28	3
De-certified ...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Transferred to Blind Register ...					-	6

Employment in Open Industry

There are 15 blind and 7 partially sighted persons employed

in open industry in a variety of occupations. The Department of Employment and Productivity is responsible for placement.

Home Employment

One man, self employed as a piano tuner, and one woman as a machine knitter, are supervised by the Bristol Royal School and Work-shops for the Blind on behalf of the Authority. Their earnings are supplemented on a national scale.

Workshop Employment

One person is employed as a packer at the London Workshops of the Blind. The Council makes an annual grant to the Workshops.

Residential Schools, Homes and Hospitals, etc.

On the 31st December, 23 blind persons were living away from home in the following manner :

	Male	Female
Special Schools for the Blind	2	-
Psychiatric Hospitals	3	2
Other Hospitals	1	4
Residential Homes	3	7
Residential Workshops	1	-
TOTAL	10	13

Home Teaching and Visiting

There are 280 blind and 46 partially sighted persons resident in the community who are non-employed. They are visited by the home teachers and given advice regarding additional financial assistance, rehabilitation, recreational facilities and whenever possible, lessons in reading, writing and handicraft work. This service enables blind people and their families to adjust themselves to the handicap. During the year 2745 visits were made and 168 lessons were given.

Handicraft Classes

Classes are held on three days per week throughout the year at the Handicraft Centre, Belmont Court. The average attendance per session is 12. At the Dorset Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 4 certificates were awarded, at Bristol 5 certificates and at Poole Show the Stand was awarded second prize in the Disablement Section. Blind persons received 3 prizes.

Social Activities

The home teachers, in co-operation with the Dorset County Association for the Blind, hold various socials, outings, concerts, etc., throughout the year.

Library Service

There are 21 blind readers who receive books through the National Library for the blind.

Voluntary Associations

The Dorset County Association for the Blind make special payments, and provide additional amenities for blind persons resident in the community. A holiday was arranged at Southsea and 38 blind persons and guides from the Borough attended.

Talking Book Machines

There are 101 blind persons who have talking book machines on loan. The hire charge is paid by the Council.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme.

Cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals, government departments, voluntary associations, etc., and are seen by one of two Senior Health Visitors who have special experience in dealing with the needs of the physically handicapped. Each case is registered and a report is submitted in respect of those persons who require specialised equipment or other services.

Registration

On the 31st December there were 344 persons on the register. These are divided as follows :-

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	15	85	126	39	66	137	207

New cases registered since 1st January, 1968 ... 64

Transfers in ... 3

Transfers out ... 9

Deaths ... 27

Removed from Register ... 18

The number of persons registered with the Department of Employment and Productivity in Poole under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, is 1172.

Services Provided

Regular visits are made and persons are given assistance and advice in order to help overcome their handicaps and lead as normal a life as possible. Owing to the pressure on hospital beds, many people are now discharged who require maximum domiciliary help. The demand for the loan of specialised equipment and for alterations and adaptations at home has increased accordingly. One person will shortly be discharged from hospital who will require an artificial kidney machine. The equipment will be supplied by the Hospital but the Council is responsible for the cost of converting a room at the patient's home for use as a dialysis unit.

Other services, including the loan of wheel chairs, aids, gadgets and minor items of equipment are provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society, for which they receive a grant from the County Council.

The Dorset Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped receive a grant from the County Council to assist them in providing additional services, including handicraft instruction, assistance in the purchase of material and the sale of articles produced. This Association also provides holiday and club facilities.

The Bournemouth, Poole and District Spastics Society which is affiliated to the National Spastics Society, provide Day Centre and school facilities for the education, training and treatment of spastic children.

Social Amenities

Arrangements were made through the British Red Cross Society for 18 persons to spend a holiday at Bowleaze Cove, Weymouth.

The Poole and East Dorset Club for the Disabled provide recreational facilities.

Sheltered Workshops

Three persons resident in Poole attend a sheltered workshop at Winton, administered by Bournemouth Corporation. Financial responsibility for Poole residents is accepted by the Borough Health Committee.

Remploy

We are fortunate to have this factory established in Alder Road, providing employment facilities for severely disabled persons registered under Section 2 of the Disabled Persons Employment Act.

The number of persons employed is 128, of which 115 are disabled.

Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

These badges are issued to disabled drivers in order to ease their difficulty in finding suitable parking places. It enables them to be readily identified and this helps the police to assist them in parking, and exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

On the 31st December, car badges had been issued to 83 drivers resident in Poole.

The Council has approved the granting of certain free car parking facilities within the Borough to holders of car badges.

<u>Classification of Physically Handicapped.</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
Amputation	21
Arthritis and rheumatism	90
Congenital malformations and deformities	44
Disease of digestive and genito-urinary system, of heart or circulatory system, of respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis, and of the skin	48
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk; injuries or diseases (excluding tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine	44
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	84
Neurosis, psychosis	-
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	2
Diseases or injuries not specified above	10
TOTAL	<u>344</u>

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Welfare Services for the deaf and hard of hearing are provided through an agency arrangement with the Salisbury Diocesan Association, who receive a grant from the County Council.

The following table shows the number of registered persons on the 31st December :-

	Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total		Grand total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaf without speech	1	1	15	9	1	-	17	10	27
Deaf with speech	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	10
Hard of Hearing	7	3	14	23	8	15	29	41	70
TOTAL	8	4	34	37	9	15	51	56	107

Cases applying for assistance are visited and details are entered on duplicate registration cards, one copy being kept by the Association and the other by the Health Department.

Home Visiting

The Association provides a comprehensive welfare service. Visiting Officers give lessons in lip reading and interpretation in manual language and in addition provide advice on personal and domestic problems, and in legal, health and family matters. Assistance is given regarding employment and there is good liaison with the Department of Employment and Productivity D.R.O. Sick visiting is carried out both in hospitals and in the community.

The number of home visits made during the year was 424.

Social Amenities

A Hard of Hearing Club meets on one evening per week at Oakdale Clinic and a qualified teacher for the deaf is usually in attendance. Courses of lip reading lessons are arranged from time to time. There is also a weekly social club for the deaf. There were 844 attendances at Social Clubs during the year.

Church Services

Special services are conducted by the Chaplain twice per month. There were 201 attendances during the year.

